# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

Volume 153 No. 22 May 31, 1948



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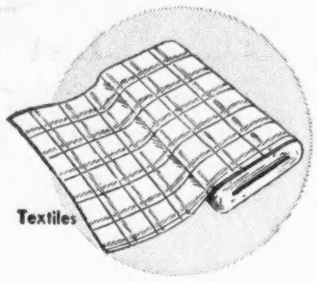


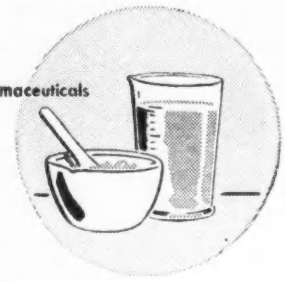


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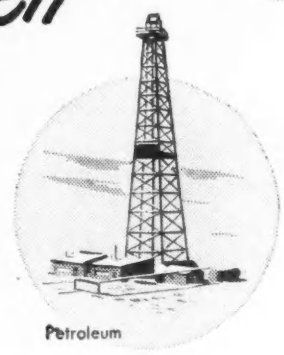


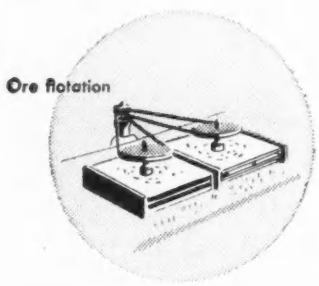


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# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 153 No. 22 | New York 7, N. Y. | May 31, 1948

## Senate to Investigate High Court Decisions

A subcommittee of the senate interstate and foreign commerce committee will start hearings Wednesday in an investigation of the impact on industry and consumers of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cement Institute and Morton Salt cases. Five members of the Federal Trade Commission have been invited to appear as first witnesses.

Meanwhile, petitions have been filed with the court by three of the firms involved in the Cement Institute case for a rehearing on the 6-1 decision outlawing the multiple basing point price system and limiting quantity discounts.

A resolution providing for the senate investigation was introduced by Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana, who has been named chairman of the subcommittee. He announced the hearings will be open to the public and that representatives of industry, business, consumer organizations and civic groups will be present.

Other members of the subcommittee are Senators Owen Brewster of Maine, Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, and Brien McMahon of Connecticut.

The three firms that filed with the court for a rehearing are California Portland Cement Company, Northwestern Portland Cement Company and Superior Portland Cement Company. It is understood that other concerns which were parties to the case also plan to file, and the court has set tomorrow as the date when all such petitions must be in.

In the three petitions filed, two lines of attack were followed. California and

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## FTC Sues Two Salt Firms for Price Data

Mandatory injunctions to compel Morton Salt Company, Chicago, and International Salt Company, Scranton, Pa., to file with the Federal Trade Commission special reports concerning their pricing practices, and a judgment against each corporation in the amount of $100 per day for each day since April 1 they have failed to file the reports are asked in civil suit brought in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Chicago.

The suits were filed at the direction of the Attorney General, acting on the request of the FTC. The suits were brought following refusal of the two corporations to file special supplementary reports concerning their compliance with a commission order to discontinue an admitted combination and conspiracy to fix and maintain the price of salt and to restrict or regulate its production or sale.

## *Margarin Tax Repeal Recommended to Senate*

The Rivers oleomargarin tax repeal bill, H. R. 2245, was reported to the senate last Thursday by the senate finance committee. Amendments were written into the measure which require restaurants to post notices when oleomargarin is being served.

No plans have been made for consideration of the bill on the senate floor, but the probabilities are that it will be taken up within a week or ten days. The dairy block planned to hold a meeting over the weekend to map strategy for their campaign in opposition to its passage.

## Fats and Oils Emergency Export Quotas Approved

The Department of Agriculture has announced the following emergency export allocations, cancellations, exchange and advances:

The Department of the Army has been allocated 3,300,000 pounds of inedible tallow for shipment to Bizone, Germany, as an advance against the tentative July-September allocation — commercial procurement through the joint export-import agency.

A previous allocation of 135,000 pounds of cottonseed oil to Iceland has been cancelled and an allocation of the same quantity of soybean oil substituted—commercial procurement.

France has been allocated 4,400,000 pounds of linseed oil and Greece has been allocated 2,200,000 pounds—PMA procurement.

France has been allocated 1,100,000 pounds of lard as an advance against its tentative July-September allocation—commercial procurement.

The Republic of Panama has been allocated 990,000 pounds of inedible tallow in exchange for an equivalent quantity (in terms of oil) of copra from its IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

Austria has been allocated 4,400,000 pounds of lard as an advance on its July-September allocation — Army procurement.

Allocations totaling 15,000 long tons of surplus United States supplies of linseed cake and meal to permit export to ease the feed situation in ERP countries were made as follows: Austria, 2,000 tons; Belgium, 1,000 tons; Denmark, 1,500 tons; France, 6,000 tons; Norway, 2,000 tons; Netherlands, 1,500 tons, and Eire, 1,000 tons—commercial procurement.

# Congress Debates Decontrol Act Extension Bill as Deadline Nears

Bitter debate waged in the senate late last Friday afternoon on proposed legislation extending the second decontrol act. At press time, 5 p.m., opponents and proponents of a house-approved bill were still locked in dispute over the question of whether to pass the house bill without revision or to attach amendments proposed by administration spokesmen.

Deadline for forwarding to the President a bill extending the act is midnight tonight, and indications were that it would be close to that time before the bill reaches the White House. The senate had agreed not to convene today, and if the bloc in favor of amending the house bill won out, a conference for a compromise between the two bodies would have had to be called.

The house bill, which was passed unanimously, would:—extend the act until February 28, 1949; outlaw the use of price criteria in the issuance of licenses for the export of products on the positive list; drop all controls over cinchona bark, quinine and quinidine; give the Office of Domestic Commerce authority to channel the distribution of nitrogen compounds, including anhydrous ammonia, and direct the Army to supply 50 percent of the country's export requirements of nitrogenous fertilizer materials to the non-occupied areas of the world.

The action, which amounted to a virtual rewriting of the materials control program of the government, came in the passage of H. R. 6659 for a temporary continuance of certain powers, authority, and discretion conferred upon the president in the act.

The bill was certain to run into trouble in the senate. The senate banking committee had reported its own bill, S. 2746, on extending the decontrol act, which differed from that of the house proposal follows:—It contained no provision for repeal of the price criteria; it would continue controls over cinchona bark and quinidine, while dropping those over quinine; and it would extend the law until June 30, 1949.

Use of the price criteria in the granting of export licenses has been under attack from exporters ever since they were instituted last January. Numerous hearings had been held at which these complaints were aired before the senate and house small business committees, as well as the banking and currency committee, but it was not until this week that decision was made to take positive action in the house against the price rule.

In an effort to soften some of the complaint against the price criteria, the Office of International Trade only last week modified its procedural regulations to require that the price criteria be employed only in cases where the prices quoted in the applications for export licenses were "obviously excessive," but the action came too late to stop the movement for complete repeal of the criteria in the house.

The decision to let the controls over cinchona bark, quinine and quinidine expire May 31 was the results of complaints

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## Drug Resources Advisory Committee Reactivated

The World War II Drug Resources Advisory Committee has been reactivated in a move toward industrial preparedness in the event of possible emergency, it was announced jointly by the surgeons general of the Army and Navy last Thursday. Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, will again head the committee. Karl Bambach, of the ADMA, has been named secretary.

Working closely with the surgeons general of the Army and Navy, and with the Army-Navy Medical Procurement Board, the committee will immediately resume its wartime advisory functions regarding production capacities and sources of medical raw materials, in anticipation of civilian needs as well as of military and naval requirements.

The new committee, composed of fourteen members and reconstituted as an advisory body to the surgeons general, is

—Continued on page 86

## ECA Authorizes Various Shipments to Six Nations

Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator announced May 22 that additional authorizations for shipments of foodstuffs and other commodities had been approved to five western European countries and China. New authorizations for Europe amounted to $6,789,622 and for China, $5,239,622, which brought the total of ECA authorizations to date for Europe to $124,206,337, and for China to $5,239,880, exclusive of ocean freight.

Among the new authorizations were funds for the shipment of twenty one long tons of dyestuffs and 107 long tons of distilled turpentine to Austria, 22,000 grams of streptomycin to Greece and 3,424 long tons of protein feed to the Netherlands. The commodities will be purchased in the United States. The Bureau of Federal Supply will be the procuring agency on streptomycin and distilled turpentine, the Army will purchase the dyestuffs, and the Netherlands will make arrangements for purchase of the protein feed.

## Drug Act Tightening Asked in House Bill

Representative Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey introduced the government's bill (H. R. 6681) in the house last Monday to amend the food, drug, and cosmetic act so as to provide statutory authority for the administrative practice of the Food and Drug Administration of permitting importers of products found to be in violation of the law to relabel or take such other necessary action to make the products conform to the law.

The bill also provides that the cost of government supervision of the relabeling, et cetera, is to be paid by the owner or consignee and in cases of default shall constitute a lien against any future importations made by such person. Heretofore, the government has borne the expense of the supervision.

## Toiletries Tax Repeal Proposed in Congress

Representative Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska has introduced a bill (H. R. 6643) in the house to repeal all taxes on toilet preparations. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means. The bill would repeal not only the war tax rate on toilet preparations imposed in section 1650 of the Internal Revenue Code, but also the prewar tax rate imposed in section 2402 of the code.

# Price Trend Slightly Up

Price changes were few, slight, and indefinite in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. They added but a little to the general average, making it 146.9, which was 2.1 points above the corresponding 1947 level.

Although the margarin tax situation contributed some strength to the market for edible vegetable oils, that only served to keep it in balance, checking price slumps which started early in the week. The activity of the previous week left trading somewhat exhausted. Fishliver and linseed oils were a bit higher.

There was an upward trend in a few drugs, but that was matched by a further slump in essential oils, where the price index went down to the Summer level of 1940. The bottom fell out of the gum turpentine market because of the lack of storage for supplies hocked to the government. Spices were split up as usual, most of them on the downside—cassias on both.

Heavy chemicals were not definitely disturbed by price views. An advance on aluminum fluoride was the only net change. Upward movements were started in some quarters on anhydrous ammonia, ammoniacal liquor, and calcium arsenate. Ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrite, copper sulphate, caustic soda, and chlorine were being more heavily pressed by demand. Ammonium nitrate was easier in supply as was also superphosphate; but production costs militated against any reduction in prices. Troublesome experiences with some of the newer organic killers of bugs and weeds are increasing interest in the inorganics of earlier use.

Buying policies stay rather close to immediate needs. Rumors of another coal strike have done little more than keep inquiries steady. In heavy materials, as a whole, shipments are somewhat larger than a year ago. Seasonal demands are backward in the East, where the weather is likewise. Ability to meet later calls is generally claimed, except where production is still handicapped by messed-up employment relations.

### OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| May 28, 1948 | May 21, 1948 | May 28, 1947 |
|---|---|---|
| 146.9 | 146.8 | 144.8 |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

| | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 150.4 | 150.9 | 135.3 | 133.0 | 107.8 |
| February | 147.2 | 151.9 | 135.4 | 133.2 | 110.3 |
| March | 146.2 | 154.9 | 135.2 | 132.7 | 111.9 |
| April | 146.2 | 152.3 | 134.9 | 132.2 | 115.5 |
| May | 146.7 | 146.1 | 135.1 | 132.5 | 118.2 |
| 5 mos. | *147.4 | 147.6 | 138.8 | 133.8 | 128.2 |

* Five months.

## Mineral Leasing Act Amendments Approved

Amendments to the mineral leasing act to facilitate its operation and provide aid to the sodium, potash and coal mining industries without altering the intent of the antimonopoly provisions of the law, were passed by the house and concurred in by the senate Monday. The bill (S. 1006) is now before the President for his signature.

The major change in phosphate and coal leasing provisions of the present law is to double the acreage limitation per state to 5,120 acres and place a nationwide limitation of 10,240 acres to one lessor. The amended provisions also eliminate certain unnecessary restrictions in the shape of the lease, raise the minimum royalty to 5 percent, allow the extraction of associated or unrelated minerals in the leased area, permit the removal of silica and limestone, and double the surface acreage available for plant sites.

The legislation is necessitated by the fact that many mine owners wish to open the widely scattered sodium fields in New Mexico but cannot afford the financial outlay unless they can be assured of sufficient acreage to make the operations economically practicable. The amendments were said to be especially important in view of the successful development of an electric furnace reduction process which will undoubtedly be used in connection with the extraction of western phosphate deposits.

## Fats and Oils Timetable Licensing Procedure Set

A timetable licensing procedure under which cut-off dates will be fixed in the submission applications for licenses to export fats and oils was approved at a two-day meeting of the Office of International Trade with representatives of the fats and oils industry last Tuesday and Wednesday.

This method of licensing already has been adopted for iron and steel products and is to be applied by OIT to other groups of commodities. Under this system, OIT will prepare and announce to the trade a schedule of cut-off dates for OIT consideration of license applications, item by item and country by country. Applications for a given item will be submitted to OIT by exporters within the two-week period preceeding the announced cut-off date, and the country quota for that item will be licensed immediately following that date.

In view of the short time remaining before the start of the third quarter licensing, the plan will not be put into operation until the fourth quarter. Time schedules of cut-off dates will be announced to the trade in advance of fourth quarter licensing of fats and oils, and application submission will be controlled by these schedules.

License applications for consideration against third quarter export quotas for all fats and oils must be submitted to OIT by June 20, and applications postmarked after that date will not be considered for validation.

Other subjects of committee discussion were the operations of the various licensing criteria, the documentation which OIT should require with license applications, and methods of cutting down on the tremendous over-application for limited export quotas of fats and oils.

It was suggested that no price quotation should be regarded as excessive if at the

—*Continued on page 74*

## Chemical Industry-OIT Parley Set for Thursday

A conference between representatives of the chemical industry and officials of the Office of International Trade to draw up a program of cut-off dates for the filing and issuance of licenses to export chemicals under the export control program will be held in Washington June 3. The meeting will be under the direction of Charles C. Concannon, chief of the chemicals and health products branch of OIT. Twenty members of the chemical industry have been invited.

The cut-off dates would apply only to those products which are on the positive list for which country quotas are established by the OIT. The purpose of the procedure is to provide for a more orderly system of issuing licenses and greater speed in the licensing work. As a practical matter, the OIT has been operating under a cut-off date system for some of the products under control, and the meeting will formalize the procedure and establish it as a practice to be followed in all cases when needed.

The two principal chemicals now under this system are soda ash and caustic soda. The next licensing date for caustic soda for the second quarter will be June 15. There have been no licenses issued for this product since April. For soda ash the next licensing date is June 1.

Those who have accepted invitations to attend the meeting are John Gillis, Mon-

—*Continued on page 86*

## Soybeans Standards Hearings June 23-30

The Department of Agriculture announced last Thursday that public hearings on proposed amendments to the official grain standards for soybeans will be held June 23 to 30 at Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Decatur, Ill.

The hearings are in response to requests from dealers and producers to:—(1) combine dockage with foreign material and retain the present maximum limits for foreign material or increase them 1 percent in each grade; (2) reduce the maximum limits for moisture 1 or 2 percent in each grade, and (3) increase the maximum limits for splits 5 percent in each of the numerical grades.

Department officials stated that the earliest possible effective date of any amendment to the standards at this time would be about November 1, 1948, since the United States grain standards act requires public notice of promulgation not less than ninety days in advance of the effective date.

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## Oronite Names Venatta Product Control Head

Oronite Chemical Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California, has appointed Warren K. Venatta manager of product control. In this capacity, Mr. Venatta will be responsible for coordinating production availability with requirements.

Mr. Venatta joined California Research Corporation, Standard's research subsidiary, in 1939, following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin as a chemical engineer. He started at the El Segundo laboratories as an assistant engineer in technical services. In 1943, he became a group supervisor in charge of gasoline synthesis.

## Malmstrom Adds Johnson To Chicago Sales Staff

N. I. Malmstrom & Co., processor of wool fat and lanolin, New York, has enlarged its offices in Chicago and appointed to the sales staff there James L. Johnson, for the past five years purchasing agent for G. Barr & Co., manufacturing chemists, Chicago. Mr. Johnson is secretary of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association.

## Food Technologists to Meet

The Institute of Food Technologists will hold its eighth annual meeting in Philadelphia on June 6 to 10. Food experts from many foreign countries, as well as from the United States, are expected to attend.

## Synthetic Rubber Controls Eased by Commerce Dept.

The Department of Commerce has amended its Rubber Order R-1 to remove maximum inventory limitations on general purpose synthetic rubber and extend the area of mandatory use of butyl in the manufacture of inner tubes. The broadening of the controls were said to be the result of increased production, which is now considered to be sufficient to allow accumulation of normal inventories by manufacturers.

## William C. Murphy Forms Paint Agency

The William C. Murphy Company has been established in Chicago to act as manufacturers representative to the paint, varnish and lacquer industry in the Midwest. William C. Murphy, who has established the organization, was formerly associated for eight years with the Paramet Chemical Corporation and its successor, Plaskon Coatings Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

## Drake Replaces Mellon As Gulf Oil Chairman

Gulf Oil Corporation has named J. F. Drake chairman of the board, to succeed W. L. Mellon, who has retired from active participation in the affairs of the company after forty-five years as its head. S. A. Swensrud, formerly executive vice-president of the organization, has been named to succeed Mr. Drake as its president.

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## House-Approved Trade Bill Curbs President

A one-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, with amendments sharply curbing the powers of the president in negotiating trade agreements, was passed by the house last Wednesday by a vote of 234 to 149. The bill, H. R. 6556, was approved under gag rule procedure that prohibited the offering of any amendments.

Under its provisions the Tariff Commission is given an independent status and would perform the functions now exercised by the Committee for Reciprocity Information of holding hearings on the commodities that are proposed to be the subject of negotiations. The commission would report to the president how high or how low he could go in negotiating tariff changes without injury to industry.

It the president fails to follow the advice of the commission, he would have to report to Congress his reasons for going beyond the recommendations. He would submit the proposed agreements to Congress, and Congress could veto it by passing a concurrent resolution within ninety days.

During the heated debate in the house a letter was made public from Secretary of State George C. Marshall in which he warned that the modified program proposed in the bill would be worse than no program at all. The Democrats, who rallied behind the administration to the matter, charged that it kills the reciprocal trade program and signals the return to the old policy of isolationism, tariff logrolling and high trade walls.

What the senate will do with the legislation is problematical. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, of Michigan, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has announced his opposition to the changes and favors a three-year extension of the law unchanged. Senator Walter George, of Georgia, ranking Democratic member of the committee, announced that he would seek a compromise on a straight one-year extension of the law without changes.

## Solvay Revises Alkalies Prices, Effective July 1

Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has revised the schedules on soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine, effective July 1.

New soda ash schedule, zone 1, paper bags, per 100 pounds, will be:—Light, $2.75; extra light, $2.85, and dense, $2.85. For light or dense in barrels, add 50 cents per 100 pounds.

New caustic soda prices, zone 1, per 100 pounds, are:—Solid, 700-pound drums, $4.40; flake, 100-pound drums, $5.80; flake, 400-pound drums or barrels, $4.80, and ground and powdered, 450-pound drums or barrels, $4.80.

Prices for zone 2 are 15 cents per 100 pounds higher; zone 3, 50 cents higher, and zone 4, $1.10 higher than zone 1 in all cases. Prices for 500 pounds or more are f.o.b. stock point; for less than 500 pounds, prices are ex warehouse.

The new schedule for carload lots of 58 percent light soda ash, per 100 pounds, follows:—Bulk, $1.15; paper bags, $1.40; burlap bags, $1.55, and barrels, $1.90. The 58 percent dense, per 100 pounds, in carload lots, will be:—Bulk, $1.25; paper bags, $1.50; burlap bags, $1.65, and barrels, $2.

The 76 percent solid caustic soda, in carloads, drums, will be $3.05 per 100 pounds, and the flake, ground or powdered, will be $3.45. Seller's tankcars of 50 percent liquid caustic, basis 76 percent, will be $2.40 per 100 pounds, and cars of the 70 percent liquid caustic, basis 76 percent, will be $2.50.

The above prices will be effective on sales of one carload or more, either ammonia soda or electrolytic type.

Liquid chlorine in single unit tankcars will sell at $2.40 per 100 pounds, and in multiple units, three cars or more, at $2.70.

### *Foreign Market Lists*

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—Switzerland.

Ice plants—China; Uruguay.

Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Uruguay.

Naval store importers, dealers—Canada, New Zealand.

Oils (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, refineries—Colombia.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Belgium.

Tanneries—Paraguay.

## Killheffer Elected SOCMA President

E. H. Killheffer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was elected president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the annual spring outing held at Shawnee Inn., Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., on May 25 to 27. He will finish out the balance of the term of the late Ralph E. Dorland who, before his death on May 14, was associated with Dow Chemical Company.

Two vacancies on the board were filled by J. P. Remensnyder, of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and V. E. Williams, of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Appointed to a committee to suggest candidates to the nominating committee for the next election were M. M. Gruber, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; W. W. Jackson, Celanese Corporation of America; B. R. Neice, American Dyewood Company; R. Trubek, Trubek Labs, Inc., and W. F. Whitescarver, American Cyanamid Company.

In a discussion of the International Trade Organization, Dr. Killheffer told the association that major criticisms and suggestions made in connection with the Geneva draft were largely ignored at Havana, and, in his opinion, the charter is unacceptable to the United States and should be rejected by Congress with a demand for renegotiation.

"In the interest of amity and to forestall misunderstanding or misinterpretation by other nations," Dr. Killheffer declared, "it would be well if the Congress, in rejecting the Havana Charter, would at the same time declare the pattern of what it would accept."

Intelligently handled, he said, this could be an act of constructive leadership by the United States, in which other nations could be clearly informed as to the direction in which the United States would cooperate with them, as well as the direction in which it would be less interested.

Dr. Killheffer stated that it would not mean trying to force this nation's system on them. It would mean he said, that insofar as the conduct of international trade and financial relations is concerned, the United States wants to create an organization in which:—

1. Sound principles would be clearly and unequivocally stated.
2. These would apply in international trade, regardless of the particular internal systems used by individual nations.
3. Rules which would apply to all uniformly would be clearly stated, without exceptions.
4. Rules regarded by all as future desirable goals not immediately attainable could be stated and a date set when nations would agree to comply with them.
5. Recognizing a transition period, a separate section could set out the steps toward achievement of the desired goal, again including date of termination of any necessary transitional measures.

"With no assertion of completeness," he said, "this listing is an attempt to indicate a constructive approach rather than write a complete program, aiming always at gradual reaching of a declared goal, contrasted with the present more negative

—Continued on page 40

## Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please —with OPD office:—

Camphor, Hamburg, Gergmany (BV-8).
Caustic soda, Belem, Brazil (BV-3, agency).
Chemicals, Madras, India (BV-11, agency); London, England (BV-14, agency).
Cosmetics materials, Marseille, France (BV-12).
Drugs, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8); Marseille, France (BV-12).
Essential oils, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8).
Fats, edible, Paderborn, Germany (BV-6); Hamburg, Germany (BV-7); vegetable, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8).
Lard, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8).
Mustard seed, London, England (BV-13, agency).
Oils, Hamburg, Germany (BV-7); (BV-8).
Oilseeds, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8).
Perfumes, Porto Alegre, Brazil (BV-2, agency).
Perfume materials, Marseille, France (BV-12).
Pharmaceutical products, Ponta Grossa (BV-5); Onomichi, Japan (BV-9, agency).
Photographic supplies, Belem, Brazil (BV-3, agency).
Plant, ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid, Mexico, D. F. (BV-10).
Proprietary medicines, Madras, Indie (BV-11, agency).
Soap making machinery, Quito, Ecuador (BV-1); Recife, Brazil (BV-4).
Soap making materials, Marseille, France (BV-12).
Tallow, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8).
Wax, Hamburg, Germany (BV-8).

# *P.A.'s-Eye View of Business*

*Composite view, May 30, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents*

A real tone of optimism is reflected in the reports of the business survey committee for May. Backlogs of orders have increased again during this month, and the trend could carry them back to the February high level if conditions continue to improve.

May production is slightly off from April, showing effects of the coal strike, which will continue to be felt for two or three months; also production interruptions caused by other work stoppages.

The definite action to promote business stabilization through price reductions; the firm stand being taken against excessive wage demands; the growing realization that aid to Europe and defense preparations cannot have much disturbing effect on general business this year, coupled with the continuing high rate of demand and production, indicate to the reporting purchasing agents that generally favorable business conditions may continue through the balance of 1948.

### Commodity Prices

Industrial prices are steady, with a trend to stabilize. The token reduction made in steel prices is about balanced by freight rate increases. However, buyers expect these price reductions in steel and electrical items to be an effective brake on inflationary influence and believe the tendency will be slightly downward for the balance of the year, providing business can hold the line against higher wage demands and serious work stoppages.

### Inventories

The overall inventory picture remains about the same as the past few months: 52 percent holding to safe operating minimums; a few (4 percent) have higher stocks than in March and April. The reasons—production drops, the effects of coal and other strikes, delivery of materials which have been delayed by strikes, as affected operators come back into more normal production. Inventories continue to receive the selective attention required by the generally cautious buying policy.

### Buying Policy

The forward commitment range remains predominantly "hand-to-mouth" to ninety days; 91 percent, the same as reported in April, are maintaining that position. Within that bracket, however, the movement has been away from the shorter term and into the ninety-day category; a substantial increase in the number at that end of the bracket is reported. While more confidence in future business is expressed, comments run strongly to continued caution as more and more commodities become readily available and competition steadily increases.

### Specific Commodity Changes

Coal led the list of price increases. Other important commodities reported up were of short range, many of them upward adjustment of freight rates. Increased were:—Aluminum, alkalies, cyanides, concrete, coal, coke, dropforgings, storage batteries, hides, leather, lumber (mixed), menthol, paint, pigments, platinum, sand, shooks.

Decreases noted:—Alcohol, brass ingot, copper fittings, cotton bags, corrugated paperboard, fats and oils, linseed oil, Southern pine, machined parts, magnetos, mercury, mersol, wastepaper, building paper, propane, resins, some shipping containers and cartons, soap, steel, tallow, turpentine, vegetable oils (mixed).

Hard to get:—Aluminum, antifreeze, ammonia, cadmium, caustic soda, chromic acid, coaltar products, coke, conduit, copper pipe, lead, better quality hardwoods, nails, nickel, better grades of crude rubber, steel, rayon yarn, nylon, tin, zinc.

Easing in supply:—Acetic acid, copper alloy tubing, copper and brass rod, small motors, fuel oil, glycerin, hand tools, grey-iron castings, nitro fertilizers, oxalic acid, paint, paper, propane, rubber hose, shipping containers, tallow, tires, screw machine products, plastic mouldings.

### Employment

In May, the trend turned from March and April and is pointed up. There is still much reduced running time reported, caused by shortages in critical materials resulting from the coal-strike cutback on production. The large strike in the automotive industry is being felt by parts suppliers, with consequent temporary layoffs. Overtime is disappearing in many industries.

### Canada

General business is about the same as last month, steady. Production off a little; back orders diminishing; prices trending up; inventories holding even; employment easing; buying policy ninety days.

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

The operating machinery of the Economic Cooperation Administration is beginning to take definite shape, and as it is now being blueprinted, there will be three branches or bureaus, having definite functions to perform in meeting European requirements for materials.

First, there will be a group of industry units staffed by experts and specialists thoroughly acquainted with the problems of various commodities. These units will include minerals, some chemicals (like alkalies, carbon black, and sulphur), and fuels. These experts will judge the relative urgency of demands for particular products, the availability of supplies, and will recommend methods of buying; that is, government procurement or direct from industry.

Next there will be area units staffed by experts on conditions and needs of particular countries. These units will set up quarterly allocations by nations, and will decide where to recommend grants of funds and where to make loans. This office will be most important from an international standpoint, but it will also decide policy on trade with eastern Europe.

On top of these units or branches will be the supervisory staff of Paul E. Hoffman, administrator, which will carry on liaison work with the State department on foreign policy, with the Department of Commerce on export licensing, and will be the small end of the funnel through which the information gathered by the European roving ambassador, W. Averell Harriman, and his staff on the progress of program abroad will flow.

### OIT Helps Callers

Visitors to Washington having business to transact with the Office of International Trade will no longer have to wander in and out of the offices of the Commerce department seeking the person who can answer their question. For the convenience of the businessman, OIT has set up a visitors' service where they can go and be given specific directions to the man or place where the answers can be found.

In some respects, the system is reminiscent of the war days when everyone was required to identify himself, secure a badge or slip of admission, and in some cases be escorted personally to the person he wished to see. The big difference, however, is that badges will not be issued and escorts will not be provided; but each visitor will be required to present himself at the reception desk, present his problem, or get confirmation of previously arranged conferences.

The system has two main purposes:—(1) To save the time of the businessman, and (2) to save the time of the export licensing officers who otherwise might be compelled to neglect their work while answering questions which could be readily handled elsewhere. Probably more important, the system is designed to set up a bulwark between the licensing personnel and so-called "expediters," persons trying to pressure OIT to grant licenses in behalf of their clients.

### 2,4-D Drifts Disastrous

The fact that this year gives promise of being even bigger than last in the sales of 2,4-D weedkiller is the cause for some concern among farm experts that greater damage to desirable crops and plants may be the result. The experts are still touting the weedkiller as an important and valuable aid to the farmer, but at the same time they are warning that it must be used

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## Brannan to Head USDA

Charles F. Brannan was nominated Monday by President Truman to be Secretary of Agriculture, succeeding Clinton P. Anderson who resigned May 10 to run for the senate in New Mexico. Mr. Brannan, a native of Denver, Colo., and a lawyer by profession, served under Mr. Anderson as Assistant Secretary of the department.

## Proprietary Ass'n Told To Reappraise Control

Dr. F. J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association of America, in his annual report to the association's sixty-sixth convention, held in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 24 to 26, called upon members to reappraise their control systems and further expand their research facilities as a contribution to the nation's health.

A survey conducted by his staff early in 1948 to determine the amount of money

Dr. F. J. Cullen

expended in operating control systems, and in research showed that members of the association spent approximately $14,000,000 in 1947, according to Dr. Cullen.

"I feel sure it is quite clear to you from information contained in our bulletins that Food and Drug Administration inspectors are spending more time in plant visitation. They want to know what kind of housekeepers you are. They are interested in whether your plants and warehouses are in clean and sanitary condition. They are also interested in controls the manufacturers use to protect their products."

Dr. Cullen said that since the administration is giving careful consideration to controls, the system of each manufacturer should be checked frequently to see that it is modern and operating efficiently.

"All raw materials coming into the plant must be examined. The product, as it goes through the process of manufacture, must be tested at proper intervals as well as when it is finished. Code numbers should be used on each batch. Samples should be retained from each batch so that at a later date a sample of any particular batch may be checked analyzed if possible.

### Overlapping of Research

Dr. Cullen said there has been much talk about the overlapping of research projects, and this may be true to some extent. Certain organizations, he declared, have set aside funds to be used in an effort to secure information concerning the cause of diseases, such as cancer. This same work may be duplicated by other organizations, he added, but additional workers on the same project may mean an earlier solution. Perhaps, however, he stated, an effort should be made to co-

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## Esso Standard Appoints Hope Executive Vice-Pres.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has elected Stanley C. Hope executive vice-president and director, to succeed A. Clarke Bedford, who has retired. Mr. Hope was formerly president of Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company and Stanco, Inc., affiliates of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

## Cereal Chemists Elect Haley 1948 President

William L. Haley, of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, Seattle, Wash., was elected president of the American Association of Cereal Chemists at the thirty-third annual meeting, held at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, on May 23 to 28. He succeeds R. M. Sandstedt, of the University of Nebraska. Dr. Frank C. Hildebrand, of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, was named president-elect.

Besides business and general sessions and reports of committees, the week-long meeting was featured by technical sessions on starch, enzymes and related subjects, nutrition, baking chemistry and technology, and a symposium on grain storage.

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## Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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**Alphanaphthylthiourea**
**(Antu)**

**Pesticide**—Exterminator for rats, particularly of the Norway type (claimed not fatal to other animals in doses which are lethal to rats).

**Betacarboxyadipic Acid Esters**

**Plastics**—Suggested as plasticizer for plastic materials.

**Rubber**—Suggested as plasticizer for natural and synthetic rubbers.

**Cacahuananche Oil**

*(An oil expressed from the seeds of the tree, Licania arborea, indigenous to tropical America.)*

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Oil reported to have, according to the degree of ripening, the following properties:—Acid number, 1.98 to 11.2; iodine number, 48 to 66.2; meltingpoint, 34.0° to 48.5° C.; saponification number, 187.5 to 165.4; specific gravity (0.9687 (93°) to 0.9707 (4/22°).

Reported to resemble oiticica oil and to be useful, like tung and oiticica oils, in varnish-making.

**Caproic Acid Isobutylester**

**Chemical**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626-880) in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants in emulsified form.

**Cosmetic**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626-880) in making emulsified cosmetics.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**—Claimed (Germ. 626880) as powerful emulsifier for fats, oils, waxes.

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making boring, drilling, sulphonated, and wire-drawing oils; emulsified fat-splitting, greasing, and lubricating compositions; emulsions of fats, oils, fatty acids, and natural or synthetic waxes.

**Leather**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626-880) in making fat-liquoring baths, hide-softening, dressing, finishing, soaking, waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626380) in making polishes, and greasing and waterproofing compositions.

**Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making waterproofing compositions.

**Paper**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified compositions for sizing, waterproofing, or waxing paper, pulp, paperboard, and articles made from them.

**Petroleum**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsions of mineral oils, kerosene, naphtha, soluble greases, oils, and distillates, and various textile oils, such as rayon oils.

**Soap**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified detergents, hand-cleaning compositions, and textile soaps.

**Textile**—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626-880) in making emulsified boiling-off, coating, degreasing, degumming, sizing, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions, silk-soaking baths, and oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

## *Mine Subsidy Program Passed by House Group*

The house public lands committee voted its approval Tuesday of the Russell bill, H. R. 6623, for establishment of a Mine Incentive Payments Division within the Department of the Interior to carry on a four-year program, costing $80,000,000 annually, of subsidizing marginal mining operations.

The subsidy plan covers all the products on the Army and Navy Munitions Board list of class "A" strategic minerals. The board is given thirty days within which to decide which of the forty minerals on the list do not need to be stockpiled and they would be excluded from the subsidy program.

Payments for the metals will cover all costs plus depreciation, amortization, depletion and a reasonable profit. In the case of copper, lead and zinc, the ceiling on payments will be an amount equal to the highest market price plus the highest production premiums received by a domestic producer during the years 1942 through 1946, plus an adjustment to take into account any increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistic's wholesale price index since these highest sums were paid.

In the case of other metals, the ceiling will be an amount equal to the highest amount paid any domestic producer for such metals during the years 1942 through 1946 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, plus an amount reflecting the increases in the BLS index since that date. All ceilings would be adjusted periodically to take into account any five-point change in the price index.

## Chemical Salesmen Plan Four Golf Tourneys

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has scheduled four golf dates for June, July, August and September. The dates and locations of the tournaments will be: June 15, Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y.; July 22, Knoll Golf Club, Boonton, N. J.; August 18, Pomonok Golf Club, Flushing, N. Y., and September 15, Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J.

## Heads Heyden Engineers

Arthur R. Broadman has been elected assistant vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation and has been placed in charge of engineering for the corporation. Mr. Broadman joined the Heyden organization in 1939, and has been actively associated with engineering and production operations in several of its plants.

## DCAT Appoints Nominating Group

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has appointed a nominating committee to make recommendations for the new executive committee to be elected at its annual meeting in September. Serving on the committee are Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; Harold M. Altshul, Ketchum & Co.; Guy L. Marsters, Norwich Pharmacal Company; Victor E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company, and Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company.

## Flavor Extract Makers Report Prosperous '47

The year 1947 was the most prosperous for members of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in the entire history of the industry, John S. Hall, executive secretary and general counsel of the association, reported at the thirty-ninth annual convention, held in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on May 24 to 26.

Mr. Hall declared he believed the manufacture, sale and consumption of extracts and flavors for further manufacturing purposes and for household consumption reached an all-time peak.

Record breaking sales have been reported by allied industries, he added, and listed the ice cream, confectionary, beverage and bakery goods industries using extracts or flavors in producing finished products.

Mr. Hall then presented a detailed review of 1947 Federal and state legislation and administrative activities as they affected the industry.

Leslie S. Beggs, of Styron-Beggs Company, Newark, Ohio, was elected president of the association for the coming year. He is the son of the late Frank A. Beggs, one of the original founders and 1914 president of the association.

Other officers elected were John N. Curlett, McCormick & Co., Baltimore, first vice-president; Frank D. Nowland, George H. Nowland Company, Cincinnati, second vice-president; E. P. Price, jr., Price Flavoring Extract Company, Chicago, third vice-president; Lloyd E. Smith, Virginia Dare Extract Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., treasurer, and Leland P. Symmes, Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass., secretary.

**Tax Law Change**

George M. Chapman, of the Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, and president of the association, reported that the organization had been working toward a change in the present tax law to set up a permit and bond system in place of, or in addition to the present draw-back system.

"Apparently action was blocked by some one in the treasury department" he said. "We wanted to find out who was the cause of our difficulty and we, therefore, arranged a meeting with the Secretary of the Treasury and were granted a hearing. The final outcome is not certain but we believe we are on the right track and we hope to obtain favorable action.

**Vanilla Market Review**

Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the Vanilla Bean Association, discussed the vanilla market as affected by today's political, economic or revolutionary upheavals. The future market of Madagascar vanilla will be affected until world stability returns, he said.

"During the war," he said, "in 1943 when the Free French were in control, they adopted a stabilization policy based on a quota system of Madagascar shipping priorities issued by our government. In view of the difficulty in obtaining shipping space, existing vanilla backed up in Madagascar.

"This had a repercussion on the market, for regardless of what prices were quoted, human nature believed that by holding off a little longer, quotations would weaken when the old stock was exported. Rumors can make a stockpile like an ant look like the Empire State building."

Mr. Schlotterer said that in October, 1947, the French government in Paris in

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## Pricing System and the Cement Case

**By Lowell B. Mason**
**Federal Trade Commissioner**

*An address presented before the Marketing Club of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University*

The recent decision of the supreme court in the cement case has great significance to all students of marketing. My interest in the subject matter of this case goes back to the year 1933. As general counsel of the Darrow Board, I supervised the drafting of three reports of this board to the President of the United States.

The reports in general were a castigation of that famous experiment in a controlled economy popularly known as the NRA. Two of these reports contained considerable material on the basing point system as applied to the steel and cement codes.

Later, in March and April of 1936, I served under Senator Wheeler, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce. We amassed over 700 pages of testimony in hearings before this committee of the United States Senate on S. 4055, "A Bill to Supplement Existing Anti-trust Acts, to Protect the Public Against Combinations in Restraint of Trade, to Prevent Unnecessary and Wasteful Cross-Hauling of Commodities, to Restore and Preserve Purchasing Power, and to Aid in the Prevention of the Recurrence of Economic Stringency, and for Other Purposes."

It might be said that the Darrow Board reports and this investigation were the foster parents of what later developed into thirteen years of litigation. The cement case, as the supreme court pointed out in its opinion, has taken "three years for a trial examiner to hear the evidence which consists of about 49,000 pages of oral testimony and 50,000 pages of exhibits. Even the findings and conclusions of the commission cover 176 pages. The briefs with accompanying appendices submitted by the parties contain more than 4,000 pages."

In short, the Federal Trade Commission vs. the Cement Institute, Docket 3167, as reported in 157 Fed. (2d) 533, and recently terminated on April 26 of this year before the Supreme Court of the United States, embodies one of the most thoroughly tried issues ever presented in the history of American judicature.

**Legal Effects of Decision**

Businessmen and many of their lawyers tell me it is impossible to say what are the legal effects of the decision. If this is so, then my house of cards is tumbled down upon my head. While I have often criticized the hit and miss methods of prosecution of the Federal Trade Commission as being a too lengthy and cumbersome method of enunciating the law, I have never believed that once the courts have spoken, businessmen, or at least their lawyers, would be unable to describe the legal effects of the decision.

As for myself, I have no personal doubts

—Continued on page 78

## *Association Meeting Dates*

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.
American Dairy Science Association, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., June 14-16.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.
American Plant Food Council, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-16.
American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.
American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.
American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.
Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 3.
Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.
International Congress of Analytical Chemistry, Utrecht, Netherlands, June 1-3.
International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.
National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.
National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.
National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 17-20.
Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, June 23.
Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

## Labor Relations Council Plans June 4-5 Meeting

A roundtable discussion on whether, in the opinion of employers, the Taft-Hartley act should be amended, and a panel session on international labor questions will highlight a meeting of the Labor Relations Council of Chambers of Commerce to be held in Washington on June 4 and 5 under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The panel session, which will take place on the afternoon of June 4, will be devoted to "America's Stake in the International Labor Organization." Representing the views of government on the panel will be Bernard Wiesman, Department of State; the views of labor will be presented by Frank Fenton, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, and those of management will be voiced by Charles E. Shaw, manager of overseas employee relations, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

On July 5, the discussion on the advisability of amending the Taft-Hartley law will be preceded by a talk by W. Manly Sheppard, clerk of the house education-labor committee, on "The Current Capitol Hill Labor Picture."

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# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

### May 28, 1948

**Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.**

**All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.**

## A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. 11½ - .12
5 and 10 gals., works..lb. 12 - .16
tanks, works..lb. 09½ - .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms..lb. 65 - .75
tech., fib. dms..lb. 38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l..lb. .23 - .26
kgs..lb. .28 - —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots..lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all E. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. pdd. E..lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. 61 - —
bbls., works..lb. 67½ - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works.lb. 75 - —
fib. dms., works..lb. 67 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works..lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - .10
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .10½ - .11
tanks, dlvd..lb. .08 - .08½

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works..lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms..lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs..lb. .51 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms..lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs..lb. .47 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls..100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls..100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls..100 lbs. 10.89 - 11.05

glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.07 - 11.00
tanks, works..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.02

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots..lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. C30-40 mesh) powd (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. 45 - 59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminocaproic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls..lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls..lb. 1.05 - 1.35

Arsenous, tech, (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots.. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots..kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots..kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots..kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots..kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams..kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .44 - —
300 lbs. or less..lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .55 - —
300 lbs. or less..lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs..lb. .56 - .57
300 lbs. or less..lb. .58 - .59

Betanaphthole, bbls., works....lb 1.25 - 1.29

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.124.60 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse.. ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 - 125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 - 130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split..ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 - 145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 - 150.00
gran., bulk..ton.95.70 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 - 120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 - 125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split..ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 - 140.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.144.70 - 145.00

USP $25 per ton higher.

Brenner's, bbls..lb. 1.54 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works..lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots..lb.12.00 - 16.50

Camphoric, natural, dms..lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.50

Capric, tech., dms..lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 90%, dms..lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms..lb. .35½ - .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03½ - .01½
tanks, works..lb. .02½ - —

Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. 21¾ Nom.
l.c.l...lb. 22½ - 23½

Cinnamic, refd., bots..lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Acid, citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls..lb. 25½ - —
dms., c.l...lb. 24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. 24½ - —
kgs..lb. 25½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. 25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. 25½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. 26 - —
kgs..lb. 26½ - —

gran., fine gran., bbls. c.l....lb. 22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. 22½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. 23 - —
kgs..lb. 23½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .31½ - .32¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾ - .20¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.....lb. .19¾ - .20¾

Cresylic, dom., contar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°) and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.48 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.51 - 1.64
tanks, same basis..gal. 1.42 - 1.55

Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis..gal. .925 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis..gal. .85 - —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis..gal. .665 - —
255° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis..gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .83 - .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

E, bbls., works..lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots..gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works..lb. .12½ - .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .12½ - .13¾
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Gamma, bbls..lb. 1.03 - 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots..lb. .23 - .31
dms..lb. .14 - —
kgs..lb. .16 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys..lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys..lb. 2.80 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works..lb. .16 - —
30% steel dms., works..lb. .09 - —
48% steel dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52% steel dms., works..lb. .12½ - —
60% steel dms., works..lb. .18½ - —
70% steel dms., works..lb. .15 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-returns., Phila..lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - 2.64

L, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots..lb. .16½ - .17
80%, bbls., 5 or less..lb. .24¼ - .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17¾ - —
10 or less..lb. .18¼ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less..lb. 31¾ - .32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works..100 lbs. 9.05 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .59

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .70 - .80

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms.....lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dict., dms.....lb. 3200- .3250
water white, dms.....lb. 3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .008- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms..lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. 21½ - .22½

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 - 18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton 20.00 - 21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - 26.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —

Acid, myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6, disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylaminet(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurents).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)

Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .76 - .80

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E works...100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .13 - —
7 lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½ - —

Oleic (see Oil, red)

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 13½ - .14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13½ - .14¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14½ - .15¼

Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .21¼ - .21¾

Para-ammobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.60 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 4.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinemetasulphonic, bbls., wks. lb. .92 - .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾ - .20¾

Perchloric, 60%, cbys, works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen)

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11½ - .13
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, tgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31

Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.86 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45

Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —

Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sulph'd).

S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.54 - 2.75

Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —

Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works...lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 - .72

Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .19¾ - .20¼

Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .28½ - .29
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28¾
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .30¾ - .31¼

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .87 - .90

Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works.....lb 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.16.00 - —

CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.18.00 - —

Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .20¼ - .21¾

Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms.....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms.....lb. .86 - .90

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.39 - 1.50

Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. 41½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
dms.....lb. .44 - .45
kgs.....lb. .42½ - —

Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .62 - —

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb. .20 - —

Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.65 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Root, bls.....lb. .90 - .95

Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.35.00 - —

### Acacia—Alizarin

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works.....lb. 29½ - —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. 60 - 65

Agar.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50

Agaric, white bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. 40 - 45

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls...lb. 2.65 - 2.70
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Albumin, blood dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 25 - —

Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms.....lb. .68 - .88

Butyl, normal, ferment. Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½ - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½ - —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 12 - 13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½ - .12
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. 13½ - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —

Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½ - —

Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.55

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.80 - 3.35

Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .94½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .98½ - 1.03¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R...gal. .87½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - —

SD3H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. 93½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .97½ - 1.02¾
tanks, same basis.....gal. .86½ - —

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
tanks, same basis.....gal. .89 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R..gal. 95½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99½ - 1.04¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½ - 14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - 15¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 12½ - —

Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R..gal.18.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.09 - 18.14
tanks, same basis.....gal.17.98 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. gal.19.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.06 - 19.11
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.95 - —

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28½ - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. 21½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).

Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. 56½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. 58½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. 54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. 57½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. 45 - —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)

Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Phenylethyl, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. 60 - .68

Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 12½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Salicyl (see Salicgenin).

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —

Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - 16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.35 - 1.48

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00

Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

## Alkanet Root—Apomorphine

Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- 15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. 12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Alum, bbls., dms., kgs.....cc. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb .64 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .38 - .38¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. 12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).

Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l. dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.52.00 -56.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al(OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point...lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
14-15% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works, lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX obls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip. bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99⅔%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .13 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —

Aluminum naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
cryst., flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld.lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld....lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 - .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld..lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ½c. per lb. higher.

Paste, oleing extra fine, dms...lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms.....lb. .38 - .43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms,...lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms.....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100 lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. cans, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20½- —

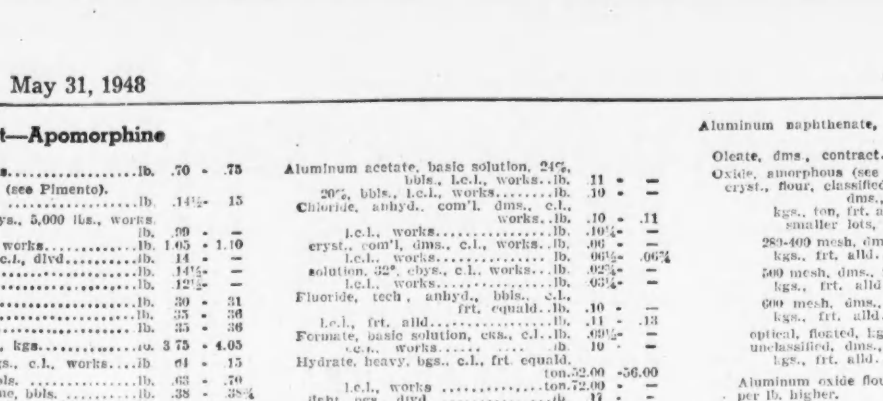
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less than 1 ton.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminobenzotoluene, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cms., dms., works, lb 50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra.....lb .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.....ton.61.50 -72.50
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb .03½- —
tanks, works ($NH_3$ content)....ton 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars.....lb .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. 16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, drs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1...lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.59.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.37.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .31½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .31 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, ens.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Mexican, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., ens.....lb. 2.27 - 2.35
dms.....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- .35
Salt, 45%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - .23
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - .25
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.30 -23.70


TECHNICAL SERVICE REPORT

3-30-48

P-3

WITCARB R IN ENAMELS:
IMPROVEMENT OF GLOSS AND BODY




The incorporation of Witcarb R, an ultrafine precipitated calcium carbonate, permits the formula... with improved gloss, ... and body. These ... (thixotropic) ... exhibit excell... when shelf ac... properties is... savings in hi...

The differences in gloss appear chiefly after aging on the wall under normal temperature and humidity conditions. It is evident from the gloss readings after four weeks' aging that Witcarb R produces superior gloss retention compared to both ... titanium-calcium

Illustrate... and hiding po... amel formula... containing r...

Formulati...

Formulat...

Formulat...

Witcarb-R can be used in quality enamels to improve gloss and consistency.

For complete data request Witco Technical Service Report P-3.

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

295 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

BOSTON • CHICAGO • DETROIT • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO • AKRON • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Boston • Chicago

# *For Immediate Shipment**

**ANILINE OIL**

**COUMARIN**

**ETHYL ACETATE 95-98%**

**FORMALDEHYDE**

**LANOLIN**

**LANOLIN ALCOHOL**

**NAPHTHALENE**

**PARADICHLOROBENZENE**

**PENTAERYTHRITOL**

**TETRACHLORETHANE**

* ***We are in a strongly competitive position.***

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

*Chemicals*

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

### Archil Extract—Blue, Soda

Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity).18.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .93 - 1.00
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines...ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.31.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.27.00 - —
TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
TTF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27.00 - —

Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l...ton.56.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines...ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines...ton.20.00 - —
1st, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines...ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. 06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. 05¾- 12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy...ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

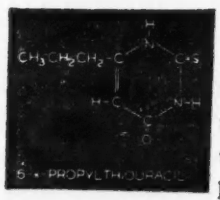
## B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms.....lb 4.75 - —

Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works...ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton.74.40 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines...ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis...ton.33.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines....ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)

Belladonna, leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works...ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works...lb. .35½- .42¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .370 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 99%, dms. ret., works...gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld up to 2c...gal. .21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis...gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works.lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- .32
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - .70
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Bilin, cryst.....gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.03 - —
Subphosphobolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms...lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14⅝- .22⅝
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0752- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .08 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .13½- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
cns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
cns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
cns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0752- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0100- .0075
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works...ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works...ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 60-62%, bbls., c.l., works...ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs.... unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bulk, Chicago...unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis...lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
50%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - .48
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis...lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .51 - .54
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - .47
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - .47
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .99 - —


## Now CALCO can meet your needs for Propylthiouracil




Calco now announces Propylthiouracil (6-n Propylthiouracil), a notable addition to thyrotoxicosis therapy. Propylthiouracil has proved to be as effective as Thiouracil on far lower dosage levels and it does not exhibit the undesirable side effects of the related compound. In addition, it is well tolerated by patients previously exhibiting sensitivity to Thiouracil. For more complete information about Propylthiouracil, write for Calco Technical Bulletin No. 720.

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**Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.**
**Sulfanilamide U.S.P.**
**(powder, crystal and micro crystal)**
**Sulfathiazole U.S.P.**
**(powder, crystal and micro crystal)**
**Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.**
**Sulfapyridine N.F.**
**Sodium Sulfapyridine**
**Aminoacetic Acid N.F.**
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**Choline Dihydrogen Citrate**
**Cinchophen N.F.**
**(and Sodium Salt)**
**Folic Acid**
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AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis...lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis...lb. .14 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis...lb. .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls....lb. 2.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis...lb 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing, root, bls....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls....lb. .09 - .11
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis....ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 67.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls....lb. .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 119.20 -119.50
fine gran., bulk, works....ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split...ton 48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .22 - —
single pkgs., same basis....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, cms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .06 - .06½
Sap, crystals, works....lb. .12 - —
powdered ....lb. .15 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .14½
l.c.l., works ....lb. .09 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - .12½
l.c.l., works ....lb. .09½- .12½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05½
l.c.l., bgs., works....lb. .05 - .06½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .05½- .07½
l.c.l., works ....lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .03½- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06½
Vandyke, bbls., works....lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls....lb. .38 - .39
Buchu leaves, bls....lb. .85 - 1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls....lb. .32 - .33
cut and sifted, bbls....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs. ....lb. .90 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls....lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, f.l., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .29 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .30½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .17½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., 1c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works ....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works ....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. ....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .50 - —

Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cadmium bromide, jars....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. ....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms.; 100 lbs. or more... lb 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ... lb 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures....lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs....lb. .35 - .45
imported, bleached, bls....lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works ... unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .10½- .12½
Bromide, NF, jars....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works....ton 107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls....lb. .65 - .72
cns. ....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ....lb. .58 - .65
cns ....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm. 24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs. 19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars ....lb 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls. ....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd..lb. .23½- —
5% Cd, dms., dlvd....lb. .28¾- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars....gram .07½- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton 75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls....lb .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.50

## Blue, Ultramarine—Caramel Coloring

Calcium phytate, bgs., works....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms....lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls....lb. .85 - .90
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots ....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots ....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots ....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bxs. ....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Russian, bgs. ....lb 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bxs. ....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls....gal. 1.25 - —

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid
DIMETHYLANILIN
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
METATOLUENEDIAMINE
ANILIN OIL
DINITROANILIN
RESORCIN USP Recrystallized
CAUSTIC SODA Solid
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
FORMIC ACID 85%
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%
GLUCOSE 45° Bé
ATABRINE TABLETS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
DIRECT BLACK
SULPHUR BLACK

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Phone: MU 6-3600

## Caraway Seed—Cloves

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Caraway seed, Danish,** bgs. | lb. | .17 | Nom. |
| Dutch, bgs. | lb. | .17½- | .18 |
| **Carbarole, 97%, dms., ton lots,** works. | lb. | 1.55 | - — |
| **Carbinol butyl, normal, dms.,** l.c.l., works | lb. | .42 | - — |
| secondary, dms., l.c.l., works | lb. | .70 | - — |
| Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .51 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .52 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .50 | - — |
| Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. | lb. | .15½- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .16½- | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .14 | - — |
| **Carbon bisulphide,** 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points | lb. | .05¾- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .06¾- | — |
| 5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis | lb. | .07¾- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .08¾- | — |
| Dioxide, cyls. | lb. | .06 | - .08 |
| Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l. | lb. | .11 | - — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .11½- | — |
| tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld. | lb | .07 | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb | .07½- | — |
| zone 2, c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .07½- | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .08½- | — |
| zone 3, c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .08 | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .09½- | — |
| zone 4, c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .07½- | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .08 | - — |
| USP, cbys. | lb. | .17 | - .19 |

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cardamom fruit,** bleached, bold, cs. | lb. | 1.85 | - 1.88 |
| medium, cs. | lb. | 1.65 | - 1.70 |
| decorticated, Guatemalan, cs. | lb. | 1.25 | Nom. |
| Indian, cs. | lb. | 1.25 | - 1.30 |
| green, Alleppey, bgs. | lb. | 1.20 | - 1.25 |
| Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated). | | | |
| **Carmine, No. 40, NF,** bulk, 100 lbs. or more | lb. | 5.70 | - — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 5.65 | - 6.15 |
| **Carotene,** cryst., research grade, tins, works | gram | 5.60 | - — |
| in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. | gram | 2.85 | - — |
| 50 grams, dlvd. | gram | 2.90 | - — |
| tech., tins, works | lb. | .67½- | — |
| diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works | lb | .70 | - — |
| vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works | lb. | 37.80 | - — |
| 50,000 A units, per gram., bots., works | lb. | 7.87 | - — |
| 3,330 A units per gram, bots., works | lb. | .85 | - — |
| **Carvol,** bots. | lb | 13.00 | 16.00 |
| **Cascara sagrada** bark, bulk | lb. | .38 | - .40 |
| **Case-hardening mixture,** 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb | .06¾- | — |
| **Casein,** dom. acid precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point | lb. | .31 | - .33 |
| rennet precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis | lb. | .34 | Nom. |
| imp. acid precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more | lb. | .27½- | .29½ |
| rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more | lb. | .36 | Nom. |
| smaller ots | lb. | .37 | Nom. |
| **Cassia bark, Batavia,** No. 1, short-stick, bls. | lb. | .60 | Nom. |
| broken, bls. | lb. | .18 | - .18½ |
| thinquill, bls. | lb. | .60 | Nom. |
| China, rolls, select, cs. | lb. | .60 | - .62½ |
| broken, bls. | lb. | .07 | - .07½ |
| Kwangsi, broken, bls. | lb. | .12 | - .12½ |
| Saigon, broken, bls. | lb. | .32½- | .33 |
| medium, bls. | lb. | .39 | - .40 |
| thin, bls. | lb | .44 | Nom. |
| Yunnan, bls. | lb. | .15 | - .15½ |
| **Buds,** China, bgs. | lb. | .22 | - .22½ |
| **Cassia fistula** beans | lb | .25 | - .26 |
| **Castor beans,** bgs., Brazilian ports, long ton. | | 125.00 | - — |
| Oil (see Oil, castor). | | | |
| Pomace, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 27.50 | - — |
| **Castoreum,** nat., cns. | lb | 39.00 | - — |
| synthetic, cns. | lb. | 22.00 | - — |
| **Catechol,** CP, cryst., fib. dms., works | lb | 2.00 | - — |
| resublimed, dms., works | lb | 2.25 | - — |
| **Catnep,** bls. | lb. | .68 | - .70 |
| **Celery seed,** French, bgs., futures | lb. | .26 | - .27 |
| Indian, bgs. | lb. | .20½- | .21 |
| futures, bgs. | lb. | .20 | - .20½ |
| **Cellulose scrap** (see Pyroxylin strg.). | | | |
| **Cellulose acetate,** flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more | lb | .36 | - — |
| granules, ctns., same basis | lb. | .42 | - — |
| molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .47 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .49 | - .51 |
| regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .35 | - .39 |
| variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .54 | - .59 |
| **Acetate-butyrate,** flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works | lb | .52 | - — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .53 | - — |
| 17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works | lb. | .49 | - — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb | .50 | - — |
| 26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works | lb. | .53 | - — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .54 | - — |
| gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works | lb. | .51 | - .57 |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .52 | - .58 |
| 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works | lb. | .57 | - — |
| less than 500 lbs., works | lb. | .58 | - — |
| molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .56 | - .61 |
| regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .47 | - .51 |
| variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis | lb | .61 | - .66 |
| **Triacetate,** flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more | lb. | .40 | - — |
| **Cerium hydrate,** dms., works | lb. | 1.25 | - — |
| Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works | lb. | .70 | - .72 |
| **Oxide** optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works | lb. | 2.25 | - — |
| kgs., 100-lb lots, works | lb | 1.75 | - — |
| **Chalk,** precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .02¾- | .05½ |
| l.c.l., ex whse. | lb | .04 | - — |
| paint, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 40.00 | - — |
| papermakers, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 32.50 | - 40.00 |
| rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 30.00 | - — |
| **Chamomile,** Hungarian, cs. | lb. | .51 | - .55 |
| Roman, bls. | lb. | 1.50 | - 1.75 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Charcoal,** hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works | ton | 49.50 | - — |
| bgs., c.l., works | ton | 54.50 | -55.50 |
| granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton | | 50.50 | - — |
| lump, bulk, c.l., works | ton | 39.50 | -43.50 |
| bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works | ton | 42.50 | -45.50 |
| screenings bgs., works | ton | 33.50 | - — |
| **Pinewood,** gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. | ton | 10.00 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | ton | 50.00 | -60.00 |
| lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. | ton | 35.00 | - — |
| **Willow** powd., bbls. | lb. | .06 | - .07 |
| **Chestnut extract,** 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .0465- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .0495- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .0390- | — |
| powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works | lb. | .1165- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .1170- | .1180 |
| **China clay,** dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 12.50 | -13.00 |
| l.c.l., works | ton | 13.50 | -14.00 |
| bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 9.50 | -10.00 |
| 99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works | ton | 10.00 | -12.00 |
| l.c.l., works | ton | 11.00 | -16.00 |
| **wet-grd., silk-bolt,** 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works | ton | 13.00 | - — |
| paper bgs., c.l., works | ton | 15.00 | - — |
| **Imported,** white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Ba-Mo., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. | net ton | 16.00 | -35.00 |
| powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock | ton | 45.00 | - — |
| l.c.l., ex whse. | ton | 50.00 | -55.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chloral,** dms., works | lb. | .45 | - .50 |
| Hydrate, jars | lb. | .90 | - .95 |
| **Chlordane, agricultural,** dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | 1.50 | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | 1.55 | - 1.70 |
| refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | 1.65 | - — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | 1.70 | - 1.85 |
| technical, cns., c.l., works | lb. | 1.55 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | 1.60 | - 1.80 |
| **Chlorinated rubber, standard,** cns., c.l., works | lb. | .40 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .43 | - — |
| **Chlorine,** liquid, cyls., c.l., works | lb. | .07 | - .12 |
| l.c.l., stock points | lb. | .09 | - 15½ |
| tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | - — |
| multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. | 100 lbs. | 2.55 | - — |
| 2 cars, same basis | 100 lbs. | 3.15 | - — |
| 1 car, same basis | 100 lbs. | 3.75 | - — |
| **Chloroform,** tech., dms. | lb. | .20 | - .23 |
| USP, dms. | lb. | .30 | - .33 |
| **Chloro-orthotoluidine** (Red KB base), bbls. | lb. | 1.38 | - — |
| **Chloropicrin,** com'l, bots., ex whse. | lb. | 1.25 | - — |
| cyls., 150-lbs., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .40 | - — |
| 100-lbs., same basis | lb. | .82 | - — |
| 25-lbs., ex whse. | lb. | 1.00 | - — |
| **Cholesterol,** USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots. | lb. | 12.00 | -14.38 |
| jars, dms., smaller lots | lb. | 14.75 | -15.55 |
| **Choline chloride,** fib dms., works | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.10 |
| feed grade, fib. dms., works | lb. | 2.20 | - — |
| **Dihydrogen citrate,** fib. dms., works, | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.10 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Chromium acetate,** powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works | lb. | No stocks | |
| solut., 7½%, bbls., cs. | lb. | .09¼- | — |
| 8½%, bbls., cs. | lb. | .09¾- | — |
| **Cake,** bulk, c.l., works | ton. | 16.00 | - — |
| **Fluoride,** bbls., works | lb. | .24 | - .27 |
| **Green** (see Green, chrome). | | | |
| **Oxide** (see Green, chromium oxide). | | | |
| **Oleate,** bbls. | lb. | .54 | - — |
| **Trioxide** (see Acid, chromic). | | | |
| **Yellow** (see Yellow, chrome). | | | |
| **Chrysarobin,** bots. | lb. | 7.11 | - — |
| **Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill,** 30-in., cs. | lb. | 1.26 | Nom. |
| yellow, broken, bgs. | lb. | .35 | - .40 |
| **Cinchonidine,** small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .96 | - — |
| **Cinchonine,** large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .69 | - — |
| small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .65 | - — |
| **Sulphate,** NF, cns., 100 ozs. | oz. | .42 | - — |
| **Cinchophen,** NF, heavy, dms., works. | lb. | 4.20 | - 4.50 |
| standard, dms., works | lb. | 4.00 | - 4.10 |
| **Cinnamic alcohol** (see Alcohol, cinnamic). | | | |
| **Aldehyde,** cbys., cns., dms. | lb. | .82 | - 1.25 |
| **Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2,** bls. | lb. | .35 | - .35½ |
| due soon | lb. | .35 | - .35½ |
| **Citral,** bots., cns. | lb. | 3.75 | - 5.00 |
| **Citronellal,** bots., dms. | lb. | 2.75 | - — |
| **Citronellol,** bots., dms. | lb. | 3.85 | - 4.75 |
| **Clover tops,** red, dom., bgs. | lb. | .60 | - .70 |
| imported, bgs. | lb. | No stocks | |
| **Cloves, Madagascar,** bls. | lb. | .09½- | .10 |
| futures, bls. | lb. | .09 | - .09½ |
| **Zanzibar,** bls. | lb. | .15 | - 15½ |


# Life...on the

**THE MOST WIDELY DISCUSSED INSECTICIDE SINCE DDT, THIOPHOS® 3422** Parathion is now undergoing its second year of intensive field tests in many sections of the country. This new insecticide has already shown great promise in the control of destructive pests on many varieties of fruits and vegetables. THIOPHOS 3422, developed commercially by Cyanamid, kills the mites which multiply on apple and pear trees when DDT is used. Although it is still new to the insecticide field and must undergo many more months of testing before the full extent of its possibilities can be known, THIOPHOS 3422 has achieved remarkably high rates of kill in the applications for which it is at present recommended.

**THE PAPER IN THE BLUE "COAT".** The coating of Blueprint Paper requires chemicals of unusual purity. The characteristic blue color in Blueprint Paper is due generally to the presence of a ferricyanide. Cyanamid's REDSOL** Crystals (potassium sodium ferricyanide) is the most widely used source of ferricyanide, chosen because it is uniform and also because it contains three to four percent more active ferricyanide than the purest grade of red prussiate of potash. REDSOL Crystals also find large usage in the photographic industry for toning and in the developing of color transparencies and prints. *Trademark **Reg. U.S. Pat Off.

Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .88½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .56 - —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms.....lb. 61½- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .97 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75½- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.56½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .88½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, crs., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. 18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. 21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - .70
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd E. Miss.....lb .26½- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45½- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —

Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.325.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.331.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures, lb. .06 - .06½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.64 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.80.00 -83.00

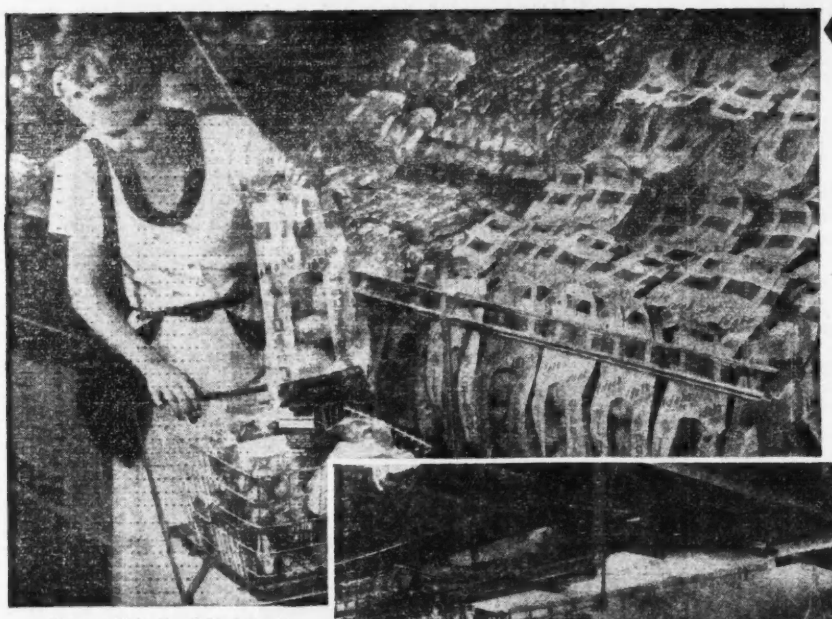
## Coaltar—Diethanolamine

Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.65 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran, or powd., bbls., 6,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .19½- .21½
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 50%, basis, works..gal. .29 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- .19½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-95% dms., 53 and 110-gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., es.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

## D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .69 - .72
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ifa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% ifa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.84 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.58 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.68 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .11c5- .11s3
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Dicetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .73 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .28 - —
Dicoumaral, bots., works.....lb.18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —

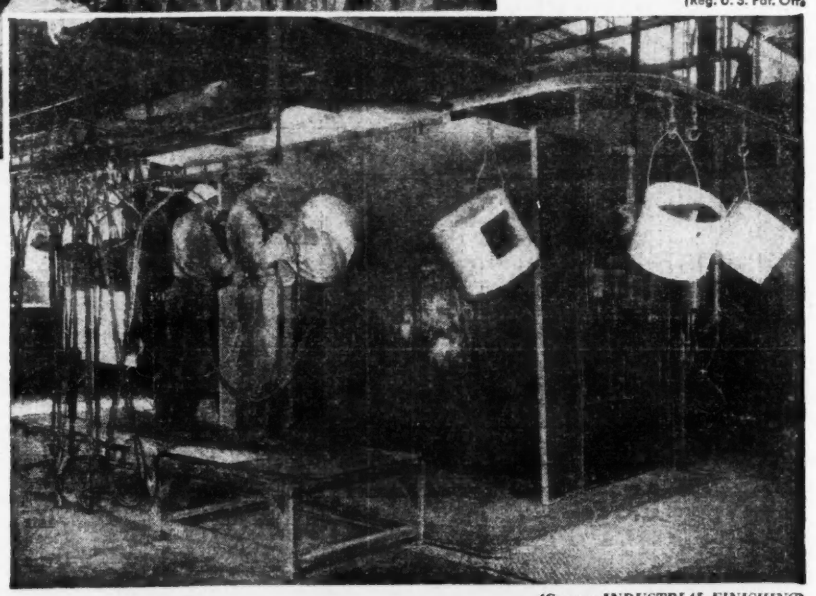

# Chemical Newsfront



**REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN RETAIL FOOD HANDLING PROCEDURES** are foreseen in the development of wet-strength paper. Foods with a high moisture content can now be shipped from the warehouse to the consumer's kitchen *in a single wet-strength paper bag!* Cyanamid's PAREZ† Resin 607, the recognized melamine resin for imparting wet and dry strength to paper, has increased the potential uses for paper, making possible such products as disposable paper laundry tags, paper towels and windshield wipers, paper draperies, sturdy wet-strength shipping-crate liners and many others.

†Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(*Courtesy Union Bag & Paper Corp.*)



**FASTER BAKING SCHEDULES** are possible when Cyanamid's synthetic resins are used in the production of sparkling white synthetic enamels. Such enamel protects each piece of modern equipment such as stoves, washing machines and cabinets, which make housekeeping easier, from hot soap solutions, kitchen greases and every-day wear and tear. Cyanamid's synthetic resins impart these qualities to modern enamels. QUALITY and ECONOMY—retained with Cyanamid synthetic resins for the best in baking enamels.

(*Courtesy INDUSTRIAL FINISHING*)

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

## Diethyl Carbonate—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .46½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .31½ - .33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .32½ - .34
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniln dms. lb. 48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. kilo. 330.00 - —

Digitalin, cryst., bots. gram. 18.00 - 19.00
powd., bots. gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Stearate, bbls., c. lb. .40 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms. lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Dilisseed, decorticated, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .86½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .86½ - —
tanks, works lb. .85½ - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - .45½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniln, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroaniln, dms., frt equald. lb. .20 -
Dinitrobenzene, bbls. lb. .16 - .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .14 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .22 - .26¾

Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .07 - .08½
refd., dms. lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .433 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .443 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .418 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see far acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse. gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .45 - .61
dms. lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine bbls. lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 - 66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls. lb. .12 - .14

Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs. No stocks

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 14.85 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 19.25 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 6.60 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 19.25 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns. lb. 4.55 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 2.35 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 3.45 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 3.45 - —

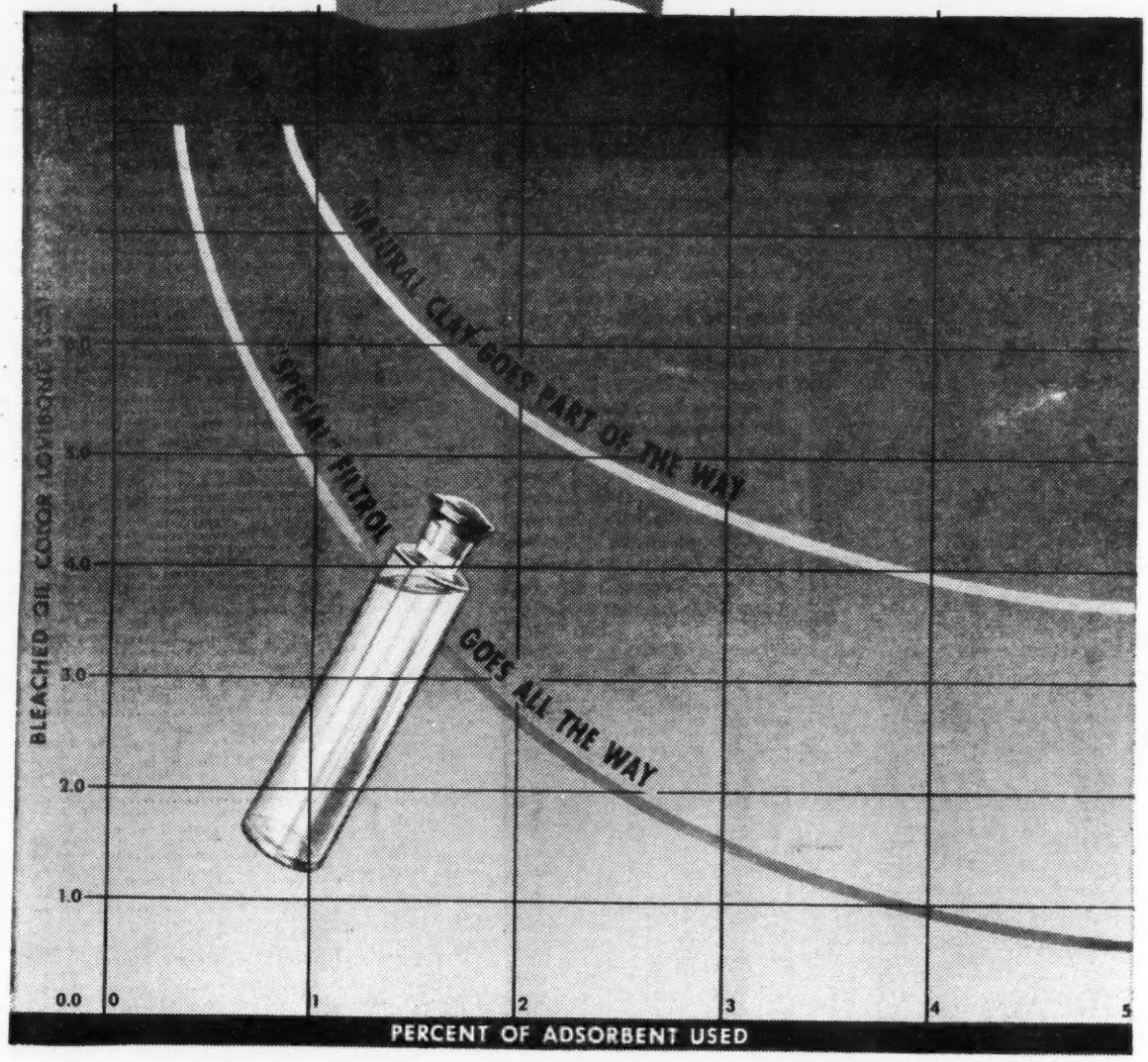
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 12.45 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 16.85 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 20.15 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 11.35 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
26 Chrysoidine G lb. .46 - .48
27 Orange G lb. .58 - .61
31 Amido naphthol red G lb. .50 - .73
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .69 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .83 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .83 - .99
75 Ponceau R lb. .58 - —
151 Orange II lb. .56 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .68 - .73
179 Azo rubine lb. .79 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .69 - .73
185 Cochineal red A lb. .73 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .46 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .54 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .72 - .73
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .65 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .70 - 1.09
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .58 - .61
278 Benzo fast red 8BL lb. 2.75 - 3.30
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. .84 - .98
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.05 - 1.07
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.51 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.33 - 2.23
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .59 - .61
365 Chrysophenine lb. 1.75 - —
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.33 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .44 - .46
406 Benzo blue 2B conc. lb. .85 - 1.21
419 Diamine fast red F lb. .88 - 1.07
420 Diamine brown M lb. .69 - .84
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. .80 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.82 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.45 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra lb. .61 - .65
603 Diamine green B lb. .51 - .73
608 Congo brown G lb. 1.09 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .69 - .73
630 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.45 - 1.52
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.11 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.52 - 1.54
657 Malachite green lb. 1.64 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.42 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.15 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.30 - 1.33
680 Methyl violet B lb. .87 - .90
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - 1.97
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.28 - 1.33
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.03 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.48 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 1.40 - 1.80
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.33 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .53 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.21 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .61 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .24 - .26
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.37 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B lb. 2.18 - 2.30
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.42 - 2.54
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 1.88 - 1.94
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.82 - —
double paste lb. 3.51 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.41 - 1.45
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.35 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste lb. 1.03 - —
double paste lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.41 - 1.45
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.19 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.40 - 1.43
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - 1.62
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG lb. 2.30 - 2.38
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. .98 - 1.00
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.13 - 1.64
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet BOA lb. 2.54 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.19 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.07 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - 2.50

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. 66 - —
Brown, R, conc. lb. 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. 67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C lb. .85 - —
FN, conc. lb. .91 - —


# Good color COSTS LESS with Filtrol...

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This is because "Special" Filtrol is a scientifically controlled, highly activated adsorbent with two to three times the decolorizing power of raw clays. Specify Filtrol for lowest color at lowest processing cost.

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Product of Research and Development

FILTROL CORPORATION
General Offices: 634 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.
Plants at Vernon, Calif. and Jackson, Mississippi

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis.
Auramine, O ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue..... lb. .91 - —
Jet ..... lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.... lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.... lb. .61 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra..... lb. .44½ - —
Y, extra ..... lb. .43 - —
Fuchsine, conc. ..... lb. 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc..... lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B ..... lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc..... lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B..... lb. .87 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra..... lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc..... lb. .36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, crocoline, MOO..... lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. ..... lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra..... lb. 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc..... lb. .70 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

## E

Echinacea root, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. .99 - 1.02
tanners, bbls. ..... lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Elecampane root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls..... lb. .33 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .48 - .54
select, bndls. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. ..... oz. 53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..... oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..... oz. .90 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .91 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs..... oz. .83 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Ergotin, bots. ..... oz. 55.00 -56.00
Sulphate, bots..... oz 60 00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., divd..... lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., divd..... lb. .31 - —
tanks ..... lb. .229 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd..... lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .66½ - —
tanks, divd..... lb. .64½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs..... lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms..... lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns.lb. .75 - 1.03
synthetic, cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. allds..... lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt allds..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. allds..... lb. .16½ - —
NF, dms..... lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. allds. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. allds..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. allds..... lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. allds.... lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. allds..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. allds..... lb. .12½ - —
98%, dms., c.l., frt. allds..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. allds..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, divd..... lb. .12½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .40½ - —
Benzoate, bots..... lb. 60½ - 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms..... lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots..... gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works..... lb. .65 - .70
dms., works..... lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., divd. c.l..... lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks..... lb. .12½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl..... lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns..... lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Formate, cns., lb., divd..... lb. .60 - —
dms., divd..... lb. .60 - —
Fumarate, dms. ..... lb. No stocks.
Iodide, bots..... lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works..... lb. .41 - —
Methacrylate, M-2, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
cns., works..... lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works..... lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms..... lb 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. allds..... lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available $SiO_2$, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms..... lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies..... lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. allds, E. of Rockies..lb. .11½ - —
West of Rockies..... lb. .12 - —
smaller containers..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. allds, E. Rockies... lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies..... lb. .08½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works ..... lb .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works... lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allds, E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .13½ - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb .21½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb .22 - —
tanks, works..... lb .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .16½ - —

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .30 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. ..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..... lb. 2.05 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls..... lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime USP XII..... lb. 2.95 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls..... lb. .15 - .16

## F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works, ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l..... ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works..... ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .08½ - .09
Indian, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs. ..... lb .11 - .11½
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .10½ - .11
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.... lb. .13½ - —
water-white, cs., works..... lb. .14½ - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns..... gal. 32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Fishberries, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton. 135.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton. 140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton 110.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs..... lb. .35 - .36
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .72 - .73
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines..... ton. 40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines..... ton. 43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton. 38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, $CaF_2$, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines..... ton. 33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines..... ton. 32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.. ton. 30 00 - —

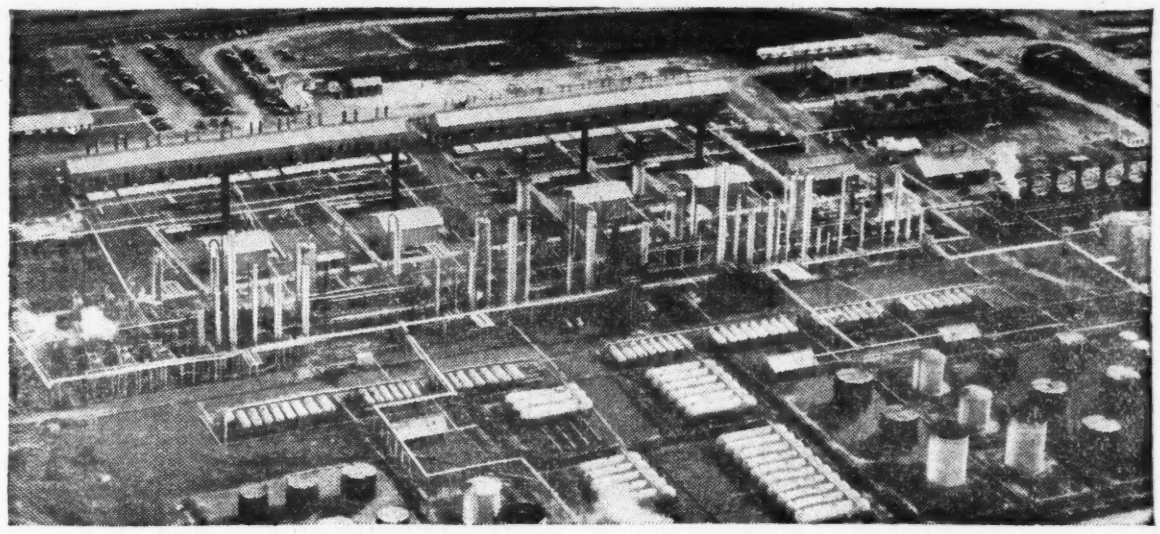
## Dyes, Coaltar—Gambier Extract

Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07½ - —
dms., extra, c.l., works..... lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .04½ - —
tanktrucks, divd., N.Y.C..... lb. .04½ - —
uninhibited, tanks, works..... lb. .04½ - —
Fringetree bark, bls..... lb. .65 - .68
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Tex. mines ..... ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..... ton. 2.00 - 4.00
fmp., bgs., c.l..... ton. 30.00 -40 00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½ - .20¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l..... lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .30½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .28 - —

## G

G salt, bbls..... lb. .89 - —
Galangal root, bls..... lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock.. lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls..... lb. No stocks


# LOOK TO CELANESE



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ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ORGANIC ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

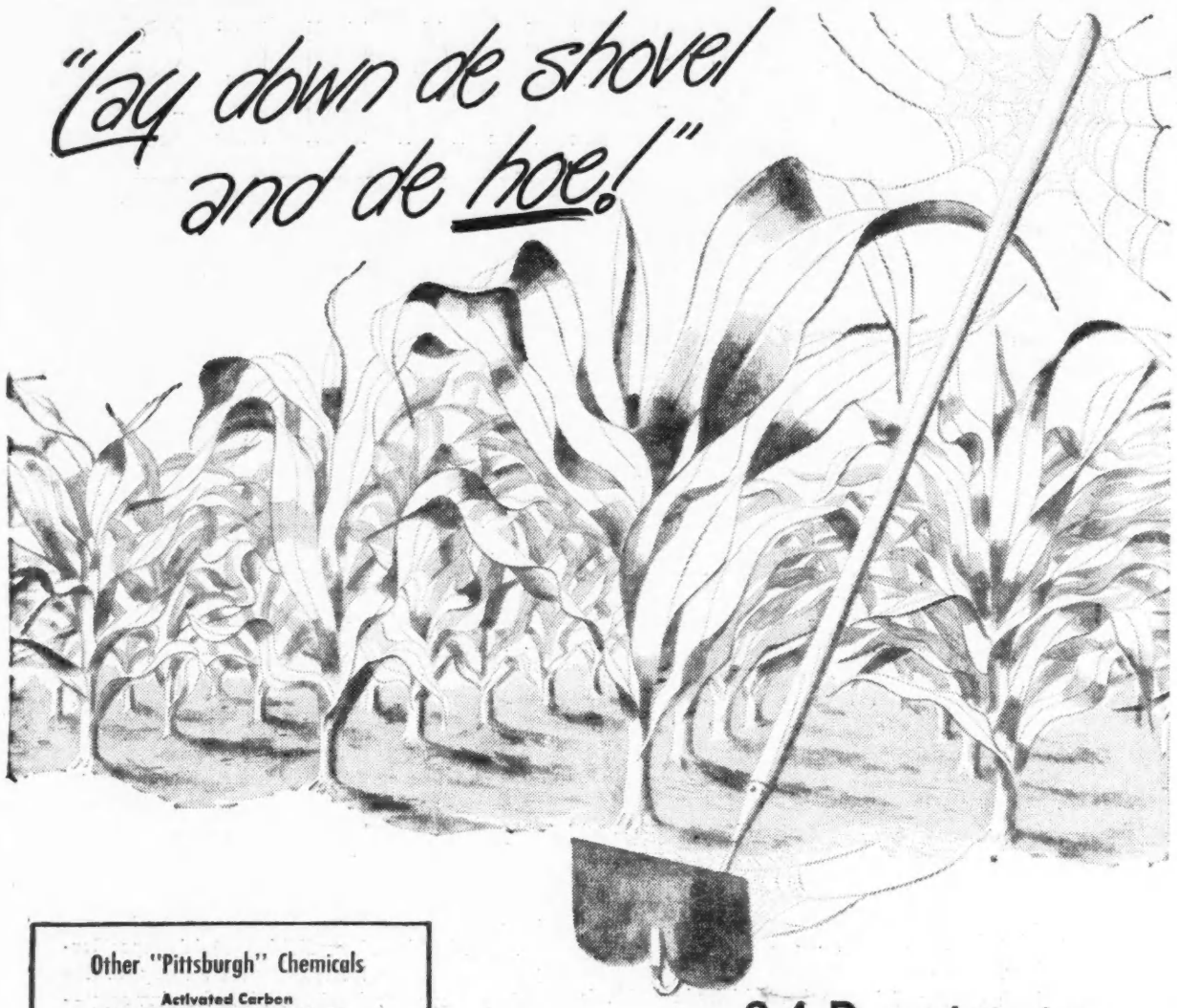
## Gammapicoline—Gypsum

Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.35 • —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .107½ • —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .118 • —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 • .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 • .125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 • .1175
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks, gal. .085 • —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd., lb. 1.25 • —
export, cs., lb. 1.35 • —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls., lb. .35 • .40
Gentian root, bls., lb. .16 • .17
grd., bbls., bxs., lb. .19 • .20
powd., bbls., bxs., lb. .21 • .22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms., lb 3.40 • —
prime, lb. 2.75 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns., lb. 3.35 • 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots., lb. 4.25 • 4.75
Root, African, bls., lb. .15 • .15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs., lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures, lb. .20 • .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs., lb. .19 • .19½
No. 3, futures, lb. .17 • .17½
Rhattoon, bgs., lb. .16½ • .17
Glauber's salt; anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 1.25 • 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 • 2.10

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 26 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .21 • .24
26/56, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .22 • .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23 • .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .25 • .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd., lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .27 • —
pulverized, 60 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis, lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .28½ • —
Hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .23 • .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .25 • .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .25 • .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .26 • .30
207-230, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .27 • .31
231-260, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .28 • .32
261-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .29 • .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30 • .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .31 • .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .32 • .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .33 • .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .34 • .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .35 • .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .36 • .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., 2½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd., lb. .28 • .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd., lb. .27 • .29
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .39½ • .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .40 • .40¾
tanks, dlvd., lb. .39¼ • .40
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., lb. .39½ • .40¼
l.c.l., lb. .40 • .40¾
tanks, lb. .39¼ • .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., lb. .39¾ • .41½
tanks, lb. .39½ • .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .39½ • .41¼
l.c.l., lb. .40 • .41¾
tanks, lb. .39¼ • .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., lb. .39¾ • .40¼
l.c.l., lb. .39¼ • .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms., lb. .22 • —
Stearate, dms., lb. .26 • —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., oz. 22.00 • 22.25
acid-yellow, bots., oz. 20.00 • 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures, lb 30 • 31
Goldenseal root, bls., lb. 5.50 • 5.75
powd., bxs., lb. 5.75 • 6.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots., oz. 13.50 • 14.00
USP IX, bots., oz. 14.50 • 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs., lb. .40 • .41
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd., lb. .04 • .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse., lb. .14 • .16
90/92%, powd., bgs., ex whse., lb. .16 • .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse., lb. .22 • .25
flake, No. 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse., lb. .21 • .22
No 2, bgs., ex whse, lb. .23 • —
Grease, house, loose, lb. .11½ • .12½
White, choice, loose, lb. .13 • .14
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose, lb. .12 • .13

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works, lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works, lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .34½ • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .35½ • —
11-15%, bbls., same basis, lb. .36½ • —
16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb. .37 • —
21-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 • —
26-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38½ • —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .38 • —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .41 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .42½ • —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .44¼ • —
50% and over, bbls., same basis, lb. .45½ • —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¾ • —
11-13%, bbls., same basis, lb. .11¼ • —
14-16%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 • —
17-19%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12¾ • —
20-21%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12¾ • —
22-23%, bbls., same basis, lb. .12¾ • —
bbls., same basis, lb. .12¾ • —
24-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .13 • —
26-27%, bbls., same basis, lb. .13½ • —
28-29%, bbls., same basis, lb. .14 • —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .15 • —
32-33%, bbls., same basis, lb. .16¾ • —
34-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .17¾ • —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .20 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .23¼ • —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .23¾ • —
51-55%, bbls., same basis, lb. .23½ • —
56-60%, bbls., same basis, lb. .24 • —
61-65%, bbls., same basis, lb. .25 • —
66-70%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26¼ • —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works, lb. .75 • 1.00
pure, bgs., works, lb. .31½ • .38
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works, lb. 3.00 • —
Tungstic, bbls., works, lb 3.40 • —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 • 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs., lb. 3.00 • 4.00
Emerald, kgs., lb. 2.00 • —
Verdigris (see V)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls., lb. 30 • 35
Guaiac resin, cs., lb. 48 • .49
Wood, bls., lb. 35 • .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins, lb. 1.75 • —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 1.80 • 1.85
Carbonate, NF, dms., lb. 2.85 • —
Guarana, powd., cs., lb. 2.00 • 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs., lb. .90 • .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs., lb. .14 • .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs., lb. .28 • .29
powdered, USP, bbls., lb. .20½ • .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs., lb. .40 • .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs., lb. .26 • .28
No. 2, bgs., lb. .21 • .23
No. 3, bgs., lb. .17 • .18
Manjak DBB, bgs., lb. .23½ • .24½
MA, bgs., lb. .23½ • .24½
lobe C, bgs., lb. .27½ • .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs., lb. .27 • .29
2nd quality, bgs., lb. .22 • .24
3rd quality, bgs., lb. .19 • .22
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs., lb. .24½ • .26½
E, cs., lb. .18 • .19
Singapore, No. 1, lb. .29 • .30
No. 2, cs., lb. .23 • .25
East India, black, bold, bgs., lb. .14 • .15½
Batu, bold, bgs., lb. .11 • .12½
nubs, bgs., lb. .08½ • .09½
Elemi, cns., lb. .25 • .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va., lb. .17 • .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .17 • .17¾
Euphorbium, cs., lb. .50 • .55
Galbanum, cs., lb. .85 • .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs., lb 1.70 • 2.00
powd., bbls., lb. 1.95 • 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs., lb. .35 • .37
No. 3, bgs., lb. .31 • .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1, lb. .46 • .51
No. 2, lb. .38 • .43
No. 3, lb. .33 • .36
No. 4, lb. .28 • .31
No. 5, lb. .23 • .27
No. 6, lb. .20 • .22
Kauri, bgs., lb. .31½ • .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs., lb. .42 • .45
Mastic, cs., lb 2.25 • —
Myrrh, cs., lb. .35 • .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs., lb. .12 • .13
tears, cs., lb. .22 • .28
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks., lb 1.20 • 1.45
Scammony, cs., lb 1.50 • 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs., lb. .10 • .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs., lb. 3.60 • 3.70
No. 2, cs., lb. 3.20 • 3.25
No. 3, cs., lb 2.25 • 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls., lb. 1.35 • 1.45
Yacca, bgs., lb. .06 • .07
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald., ton. 22.65 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald., ton. 28.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald., ton 17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald., ton. 30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald., ton. 17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald., ton. 21.45 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald., ton. 12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald., ton. 10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald., ton. 12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald., ton. 12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald., ton. 18.60 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald., ton. 12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald., ton. 12.50 • —


Other "Pittsburgh" Chemicals

Activated Carbon
Alkyl Methyl Pyridinium Chloride
Alpha Naphthylthiourea
Alphanitronaphthalene
Benzol—Motor, Nitration, Pure
Creosote
Cresol—Meta Para, Ortho
2,4—Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Dinitro—Orthocresol
Isopropyl N—Phenyl Carbamate
Naphtha, Heavy Solvent
Naphthalene
Para Amino Phenyl Mercuric Acetate
Phenol
Phthalic Anhydride
Picoline—Alpha, Beta and Gamma
Pipe Line Enamel
Pyridine—Medicinal and Industrial
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Thiocyanate
Sulphate of Ammonia
Sulphuric Acid—60°, 66° and Oleum
Tar Acid Oil Disinfectants
Tar—Crude and Road
Toluol—Nitration and Commercial
Xylol—10°, 5° and 3°

P C&C C

2,4-D revolutionizes weed control!

In this day and age, Uncle Ned of the folksong, wouldn't have had to go to his reward in order to "lay down de hoe"! For *chemical weed control* is now an accepted agricultural fact.

Widespread field tests in the past few years have proved that the application of 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) is highly effective for weed control in crops such as corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley, rice, and sugar cane. Not only has it been proved an effective weed control but it has also increased the vigor and yields of agricultural crops.

2,4-D is only one of a wide variety of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides, germicides and rodenticides which are produced and marketed.

Your inquiries are invited! Please address them to

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
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PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY
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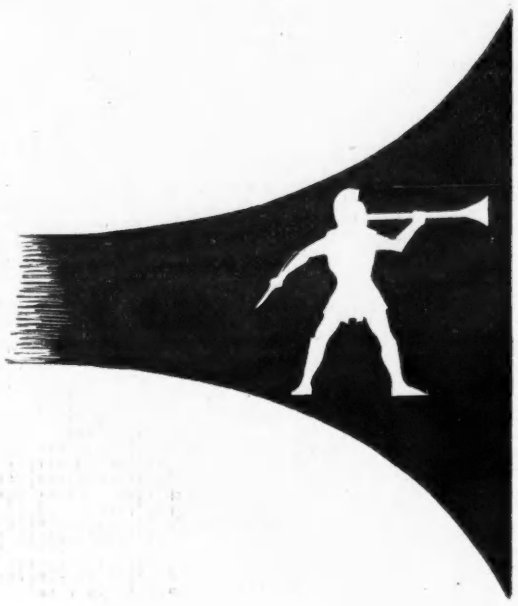
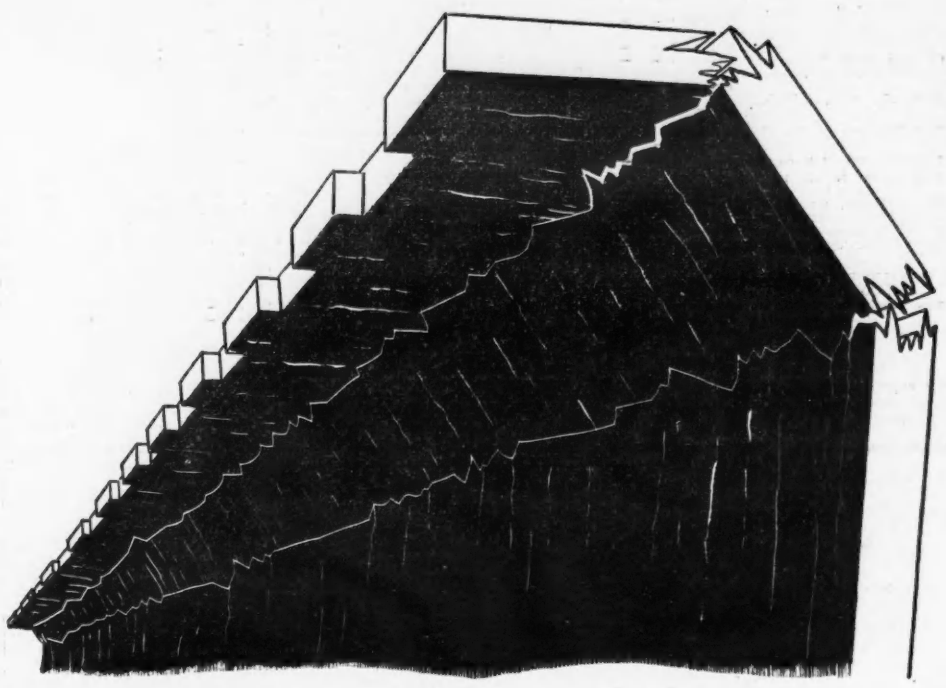
COAL CHEMICALS, ACTIVATED CARBON, NEVILLE COKE, EMERALD COAL, PIG IRON, GREEN BAG CEMENT, CONCRETE PIPE AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS, LIMESTONE PRODUCTS





# THE MEANS to make the walls come tumbling down

**The barriers hedging foreign trade can be surmounted . . . but it's slow and costly work for the inexperienced. And in this topsy-turvy world, delay in grasping an opportunity to buy or sell can be fatal.**

**To expedite their transactions, many important buyers and sellers of Chemicals utilize our services. We offer an insider's knowledge of foreign needs and sources and thorough familiarity with current trade regulations.**

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ALUMINA HYDRATE • ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE U.S.P. • ALUMINUM CHLORHYDROL
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE • ACETONE • ACETANILID • ACID SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE
BARIUM HYDRATE • BARIUM SULFATE • BARIUM PEROXIDE • BENZOATE OF SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA • BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE • BENZOYL PEROXIDE • BLANC FIXE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • CARBON BISULPHIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
CITRIC ACID • CALCIUM CITRATE • CREAM OF TARTAR • D D T • EPSOM SALT • LECITHIN
LITHIUM SALTS • PHOSPHORIC ACID • PHOSPHOROUS (RED AMORPHOUS)
ROCHELLE SALT • SAPONIN • SODIUM SULPHIDE • SODA ASH
TARTARIC ACID • TARTAR EMETIC • VANILLIN

## Gypsum—Lead, Metal

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equalds..ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 • —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 • .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 • 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. .....lb. .70 • .71
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 2.20 • 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .90 • 1.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 • .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 • .36
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 • —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 • 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 • —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 • —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 • —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 • —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 • —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 •25.00
Hydrochloride, bots. .....oz.20.00 •22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 5.50 • —
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb. .55 • 1.80
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .12 • .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 • .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 •53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 •53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. .....bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03½- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss., or W. coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16½- .18½
35%, cbys, same basis, dms.....lb. .22½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks .....lb. .18¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. .....lb. .90 • .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns .....lb. 6.50 • 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.39.00 •45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.18.00 •20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 •19.50
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.14.00 •19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 • —
Hyssop herb, ogs.....oz. .50 • .55
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .55 • .60

## I

Iceland moss, bgs. .....lb. .50 • .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots. .....lb. 2.45 • —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. .....lb. 2.14 • 2.80
synth., paste, bots. .....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 18.00 •23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 • —
resubl., bots., jars.....oz. 2.35 • 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb 4.30 • 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. .....lb 12.50 •16.40
beta, cns. .....lb 9.00 •12.50
pure, cns. .....lb 5.65 • 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....2.68 • 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb 2.30 • 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb 2.40 • 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb 2.50 • 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.75 • 4.90
powd., bgs.....lb 5.00 • 5.15
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb. .20 • .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 • —
ojns. .....lb. .17 • —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 • 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.00 • 6.00
l.c.l. bbls, works.....100 lbs 5.50 • 8.00
USP N. lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 • .06½
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 • .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 • —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 • 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 • 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 • —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb. .69 • .72
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 • —
ton lots.....lb. .44 • —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 • —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.57.50 • —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 •28.50
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .45 • .46
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms. lb .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 • 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 • 4.05
tanks, works .....gal 4.23 • —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 • 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 • —
cns., works .....lb. .63 • .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns. .....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 • .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb 3.20 • 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 • —
Isooctane, dms., works.....lb. .45 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 • —
c.l., works .....lb. .22 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 • —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .25 • —

## J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 • .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 • .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 • 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 • .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .90 • .92

## K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .38 • .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks gal .00625 • —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal .103 • —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .1115- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0625- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 • .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 • .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 • .08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 •95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton 95.00 •105.00

## L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .24 • .25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22 • .23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .23½- —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21¾- —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb .23½- .24
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 • .57
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 • .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07 • .07½
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Turkish, bls.....lb. .14 • .14½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 • —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 • .31
select, bls.....lb. .75 • —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .20 • —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .20½- —
powd., bbls .....lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- .25½
1-lb bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32 • .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb 49 • —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb 2.91 • 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb 1730- —


# Ethers of Hydroquinone

Monobenzyl Ether of Hydroquinone


Dibenzyl Ether of Hydroquinone

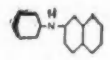
Good-rite CHEMICALS

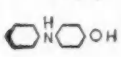
Monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone may be used as an antioxidant, stabilizer, or plasticizer in pharmaceuticals, paints, varnishes, and organic synthesis.

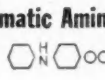
Dibenzyl ether of hydroquinone may be used as a high boiling solvent for perfumes, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, paints, varnishes, and organic synthesis.

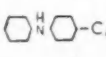
## *Other organic chemicals*

**Secondary Aromatic Amines**

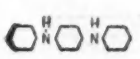

Phenyl B-Naphthylamine

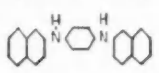

p-Hydroxy Diphenylamine


p-Isopropoxy Diphenylamine

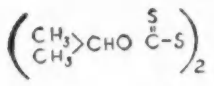

Mixed Mono and Diheptyl Diphenylamines

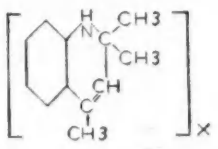
**Di-secondary Aromatic Amines**

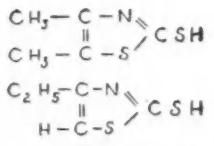

Diphenyl p-Phenylenediamine


Di B-Naphthyl p-Phenylenediamine

## *Miscellaneous*


Di-Isopropyl Dixanthogen


Trimethyl Dihydro Quinoline Polymer


Mixed Ethyl and Dimethyl Mercaptothiazoles

N-Nitroso Diphenylamine

All materials listed here are available in commercial quantities. Prices and technical information are available on request. Please write Dept. CH-12, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

**B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company** A DIVISION OF THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

GEON polyvinyl materials • HYCAR American rubber • KRISTON thermosetting resins • GOOD-RITE chemicals

Lead, metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.20.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.20.35 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% $Pb_3O_4$ or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
97% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .26⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
ton lots.....lb. .50 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .15 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17½- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .10½- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Fairfield, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Rapidenead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Fairfield, Mass.....ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.70 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Fairfield, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills, ton.65.00 -66.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz 25.50 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50

## M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.42 - 1.45
broken.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .12¾- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .23
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs.....lb. .34 - .35
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, cns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalan, Wash..ton.27.00 - —
Malaic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .33
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .23½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, lib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.lb. .38¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls...lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.67.00 - —


CSC MAMMOTH CHEMICAL CIRCUS!

It's the

GREATEST SHOW on EARTH

and we mean the chemical industry. From its

overwhelming abundance

of extraordinary attractions!

CSC selects for your service and profit the CSC

product of the month

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

odorless! colorless! non-volatile!

SPECIFICATIONS

PURITY: 99% to 100% ester by weight.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.047 to 1.049 at 20° C./20°C.
ACIDITY: Not more than 0.01%, calculated as phthalic acid.
WATER: No turbidity when one volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Be. gasoline at 20°C
COLOR: Water-white
ODOR: None

PROPERTIES

MOLECULAR WEIGHT 278.34
DISTILLATION RANGE 227°C. to 235°C. at 37 mm. of mercury.
FLASH POINT 175° C. (347°F.)
MELTING POINT below -10° C.
SPECIFIC HEAT Approximately 0.43 at ordinary temperatures.
WEIGHT PER U.S. GALLON 8.72 pounds at 68°F.

USES

Most widely used plasticizer for cellulose ester and cellulose ether lacquers.

THE SOLUTION to many lubricating problems, where a greaseless lubricant is desired.

Anti-foam or anti-frothing agent.

USED EXTENSIVELY in the manufacture of lacquers, plastics, adhesive tapes, printing inks, food closures, smokeless powders, brake lining varnishes, and a host of other industrial products.

MERITS THE CONSIDERATION OF EVERY RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST!

For more information, and sample quantities, write or telephone

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION, 17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

CSC

## Manganese Sulphate—Mullein Leaves

Manganese sulphate, feed grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05½- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E....ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..tcn.63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .11 Nom
Chilean, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .35 - .35½
Matico leaves, ols.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 9.00 - 9.25
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.10
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.35
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb 2.13 - 2.18
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms.....lb 2.44 - 2.46

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l. frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1,
dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .37½- .38½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .41 - .42
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - .28
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —

Methanol, synth., Texas production, West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd. zone 1..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., divd., zone 1..lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17⅛- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.
group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E....gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E....gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cvls.....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust, consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., divd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., divd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms, l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .58
M-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis (4,000 cps.), fib. cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., divd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, divd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylenecanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylonone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .13½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, divd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, divd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, divd.....lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works..lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- .16½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb .16 - .17¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- .45¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .43 - .46
Sugar, edible, bbls, works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. .87 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .98 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- .07¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz.12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13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Your emulsifier must be scientifically balanced to do precisely what you require. This is the basis upon which The Emulsol Corporation built its research in developing such outstanding products as:

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59 East Madison Street Chicago 3, Illinois

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. .oz.58.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb..... 5.65 - —
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices

Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source.....lb. .11 - .11½
Oriental, bgs. .....lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. 10 Nom.

Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock, ton.51.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton 47.00 -48.00

# N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)

Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05½- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- 08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. 05½- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10½- .11
1,000,000 units. .38 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. 09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. 09¼- .10
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½

Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10

Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Neroli, trys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25

Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)

Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. 21½- —
Cyanide, bots, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.70 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.10

Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —

Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60

Nitrevoke, bulk, works.....ton. No stocks

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .11
tanks .....lb. .08 - .08½

Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N.ton.107.00 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.25 - 3.70
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40-

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —

Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. .....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. .....lb. .29 - —

Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .59 - .60
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .61 - .62
futures .....lb. .60 - .61

Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

# O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks

Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15½- —

Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).

Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb.110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Balsam, tanks.....lb. .29 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb 1.20 - 2.25
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb .95 - 1.70
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Cahuna, cns. .....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Canauga, native, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.10
rectified, cns. .....lb. 6.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.25.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.... ..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27 - .27½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.lb. .24 - —
lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —

Oil, castor, dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l..lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- —
tanks .....lb. .26 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¾- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- —
tanks .....lb. .22½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .12½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .20 - .20⅝

Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85

Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .63 - .95
dms. .....lb. .53 - .85

Celeryseed, bots. .....lb.15.00 -20.00

Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —

Chinawood (see Oil, tung).

Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle .....lb. 1.20 - —

Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Java, cns. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.75

Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70

Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .27 - .27½
Pac. coast.....lb. .26 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .34½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .35 Nom.

Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .24 - .25

Codliver, USP, dms..... ...gal. 2.60 - 2.70

Coriander, bots. .....lb.34.00 -38.50

Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .34 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E lb. 13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .38½- —

Costus, bots.... ..... .....oz 42.60 - —

Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, works. lb. .36 - .36½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .42½ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .44 - .44½
tankcars .....lb. .40 Nom.

Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).

Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50

Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 6.75 -10.00

Crude (see Petroleum, crude).

Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50

Cypress, bots. .....lb.11.00 -15.00

Degras (see D).

Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50

Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00

Dip (see D).

Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.

Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .90 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30

Fennel, sweet, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 4.50

Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —

Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .30 - .33
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .37½
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .42 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms.. 1,000,000 units. .38 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - —

Oil, fishliver, concentrate, 500,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units. .46 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .54

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)

Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —

Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 9.50 -15.00
Russian, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 -13.00

Grapefruit, Calif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 2.60
Florida, cns. .....lb. 1.35 - 2.50

Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .24 - .24½
extra, winter, strained, dms....lb. .25 - .25½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 2.05 - 4.15

Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75

Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices

Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.00 -12.25
imported, USP .....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .63 - 1.00

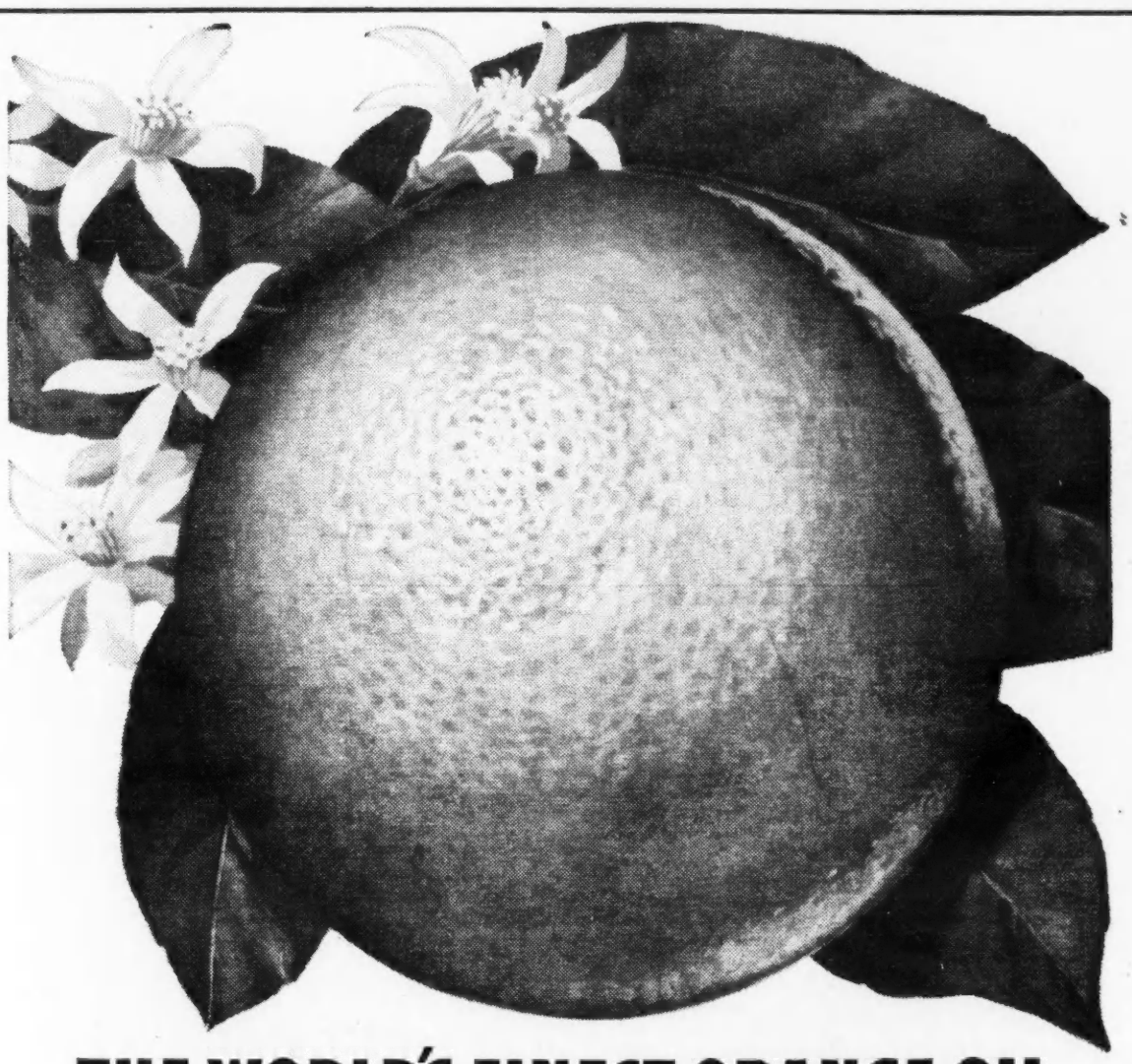
Lard (see Oil, grease).

Laurel, bots. .....lb.20.00 Nom.

Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 3.75

Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 4.25 -10.15
20-32% ester.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 2.75

Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina .....lb. 3.10 - 4.35
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.32.00 -50.00

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OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

### Oil, Lemongrass—Orange, Persian

Oil, lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2910- .3030
tankcars .....lb. .28 - —
tankwagon .....lb. .2830- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax,
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-135 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. 33 - 38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks..gal. 37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. 37 - 39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12½

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.10 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2380- —
Bottle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .43 - .43½
20°, dms.....lb. .41 - .41½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.75.00 -290.00
Haitian, bots. .....lb.175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb 4.75 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .52 - 1.15
Origicba, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .23½ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .22 Nom.
Olco, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .27 - —
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, denat., dms.....gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.50 - —
Moroccan, dms., same basis...gal. 3.90 - 4.00
foots, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars .....lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks

Oil, orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. .....lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works, gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .34½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E....lb .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. East.....lb. .38 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb 7.50 - 8.75
redist, USP, dms.....lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms .....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .61 - .70
ex whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, works, South....gal. .69 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —

Oil, pinenecdle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon .....gal. .13½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon .....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30 - .30½
Red, single dist. and saponified, dms..lb. .20½- .21½
tanks .....lb. .22½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .23½- .24½
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....os.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 5.35
Spanish, cns. .....lb 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb.13.50 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. 19 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
bottle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb 21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .58 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb 8.00 -
Seal, No 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, obls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .27 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E ..lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2692- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3187- .3247
tanks .....lb. .2682- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2952- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3037- .3097
tanks .....lb. .2832- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East..lb. .30½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 7.15 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet Birch, Northern, cns.....lb 4.50 - 5.00
Southern cns. .....lb 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.10.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks works .....lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar, pine, Comm., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .52¼- .54¼
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South. gal .60 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white cns .....lb 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns.....lb .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- —
tanks .....lb. .24½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.17.50 -28.00
Haitian .....lb.17.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms .....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 50-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y...gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y...gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. .....gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F .....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns .....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 8.50 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots. .....lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots. .....lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots .....lb 3.50 - 7.50
Oleostearin, tres.....lb. .25½- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines... ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.45 - —
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns.....lb 21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb .23½- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works.....lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45

You just can't keep a customer's nose out of your business—because the sense of smell is a basic and important influence in his preferences for one product against another.

Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect perfumes or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is send us a sample of what you make—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

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MONTREAL • TORONTO

If these products smell better—
They'll sell better.

PLASTICS • LEATHERS
TEXTILES • PAINTS
INKS • PAPER
RUBBER ITEMS

Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .81 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - .35
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works...lb. .32 - .34½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½- .34½
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .26½- .28½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26¾- .28¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .63
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. 15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 16 - —
tanks works.....lb. 14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. 66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. 11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. 90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 32½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.50
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.75 - 7.40

## P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.90 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .43 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0910- —
Paraffin prices in bgs., 2½c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4/5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .13 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .30½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .38
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin G, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .13 - .14
sodium, wholesalers, bots. (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - .25
cryst., sodium, wholesalers (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - .25
(200,000 units).....bot. .432 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14½- .16½
procaine, cryst., bulk, 100,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .17 - —
in oil, 10 c.c. bots. of 300,000 units, wholesalers..bot. 8.00 -10.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.gal. 10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .48 - .48½
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .48 - .48½
distant.....lb. .48 - .49
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .30 - .30½
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - .80
imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .80 - .81
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .047½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .057½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08½- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —

## Orange Flowers—Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent

Petrolatum, USP, snow, dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
California, refy.....lb. .11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
California refy.....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, buts, at wells, California..bbl. 1.04 - 2.88
Illinois.....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana.....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 3.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.65
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C. 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C. 10-gal. cns., divd E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 3.06 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. 0785- .096
Pennsylvania.....gal .11 - .125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal .09125- —
No. 3.....gal. .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .09125- .09625
No. 1, straw.....gal. .09375- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .10
No. 3.....gal. .09125- —
range.....gal. .09375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .1125- .13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - .13
No. 3.....gal. .11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .119 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .1115- —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .128 - —


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Now available for immediate shipment in tank car lots, Santicizer 160 can be profitably used in a wide variety of processes. In addition to its value as a heat-stable plasticizer for vinyl sheetings, extrusions, tubings and floor tiles, Santicizer 160 has properties of interest to manufacturers of adhesives, nitrocellulose lacquers, printing inks and molding powders.

For detailed technical information, prices and samples of Santicizer 160, write, wire or phone MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Plasticizers and Resins Department, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri (phone: Main 4000)...or get in touch with any District Sales Office. If more convenient, simply return the handy coupon.

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3. Imparts low burning rate, oil resistance, heat stability, light stability, abrasion resistance and permanence.

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## Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Potash, Caustic

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 • —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .16 • —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.gal. .123 • —
205-250 b.r.gal. .123 • —
244-362 b.r.gal. .126 • —
307-360 b.r.gal. .113 • —
312-402 b.r.gal. .113 • —
362-458 b.r.gal. .113 • —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 • —
Group 3, tanks.gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery....gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore .gal. .175 • —
Boston .gal. .16 • —
Buffalo .gal. .165 • —
Camden, N. J.gal. .15 • —
Chicago .gal. .194 • —
Detroit .gal. .211 • —
Kansas City, Mo.gal. .182 • —
Lancaster, Pa.gal. .16 • —
Newark .gal. .15 • —
New York .gal. .15 • —
Philadelphia .gal. .15 • —
Pittsburgh .gal. .175 • —
Providence .gal. .165 • —
Rochester .gal. .175 • —
St. Louis.gal. .189 • —
Syracuse .gal. .185 • —
Washington, D. C.gal. .175 • —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco. gal. .123 • —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 • —
Group 3, tanks.gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis.gal. .1470- —
tankwagon, Newark .gal. .15 • —
Chicago .gal. .14½- —
Detroit .gal. .15½- —
New York .gal. .15 • —
Philadelphia .gal. .15 • —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 • .145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 • —
25-26° C, m.a.p.gal. .21 • .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
49° C, m.a.p.gal. .29 • —
26° C, m.a.p.gal. .21 • .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 • .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 • —
30° C, m.a.p.gal. .21 • —
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal. .20½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p..gal. .21 • —
V.M.&P., refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 • —
Richmond .gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 • —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 • —
San Francisco.gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .12 • —

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .15 • —
Group 3, tanks.gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .10 • —
tankwagon, Boston.gal. .175 • —
Chicago .gal. .204 • —
Detroit .gal. .221 • —
Milwaukee .gal. .207 • —
Minneapolis .gal. .205 • —
Newark .gal. .165 • —
New York.gal. .165 • .17
Philadelphia .gal. .165 • —
Pittsburgh .gal. .185 • —
St. Louis .gal. .199 • —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .115 • —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 • —
Group 3, tanks.gal. .11 • .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 • —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .14 • —
Group 3, tanks.gal. .11 • .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 • —
tankwagon, Boston .gal. .16 • —
Chicago .gal. .15½- —
Detroit .gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee .gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis .gal. .164 • —
Newark .gal. .15 • —
New York .gal. .15 • —
Philadelphia .gal. .15 • —
Pittsburgh .gal. .15 • —
St. Louis.gal. .17 • —
Syracuse .gal. .17 • —

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
60% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.lb. 4.00 • 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .14½- .14¾
tanks, same basis.lb. .12½- .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, same basis.lb. .13¼- .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 • .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .13¾- .14
tanks, same basis.lb. .118 • .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.lb. .92 • —
smaller lots.lb. .93 • .96
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works..lb. 49 • —
smaller lots, works.lb. 54 • —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.35 • 2.75
pure, bots.lb. 4.00 • 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 50 • —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.lb. .35 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. 65 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.lb. 1.75 • 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.lb. 4.50 • 6.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.lb 3.00 • 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 3.00 • 3.07
commercial, kgs., works.lb 1.75 • —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.58 • 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.lb. 13.75 • —
tech., fib. dms.lb 10.00 • —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.lb 29½- .27
10-lb. cyls., works.lb. 1.50 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.)
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 4.61 • —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.01 • —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.31 • 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 6.31 • 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.31 • —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations

finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum..short ton. 5.78 • —
68%, b.p.l, basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum..short ton 5.98 • —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum..short ton. 6.93 • —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% $P_2O_5$..long ton 6.00 • —
30-29% $P_2O_5$.long ton 6.75 • —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.lb. .33 • .36
dms, export .lb. .40 • .45
Yellow, cns .lb. .30 • .37
dms., c.l. .lb. .26 • —
Oxychloride, dms., works.lb .11 • .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works .lb. .13 • .14
Sesquisulphide, dms, cs., works..lb. .28 • .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.lb. .11 • .14
l.c.l., works .lb. .12 • .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.lb. .35 • .40
bgs., works .lb. .45 • .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19½- .20
Pacific Coast, dlvd.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .20½- .21
Pacific Coast, dlvd.lb. .23½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.lb. .07 • .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. .oz. 8.00 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 • 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.oz. 6.25 • 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.lb. .23½- .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C.gal. .54½- —
tanks, works, South.gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls.lb. 2.25 • 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.65 • —
98%, same basis.lb. 1.75 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.lb. 9.00 • 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 31.00 • —
l.c.l., works .ton. 34.00 • —
Cottonseed, dms., works.lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. 04 • —
Linseed, dms.lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East..100 lbs. 6.90 • —
Soybean, dms., works.lb 10¼- .10¼
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works. .oz. 98.00 • 101.00
Podophyllin, dms.lb. 11.75 • 13.50
Pokeroot, bls. .lb. .21 • .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .33 • —
20,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .35 • .42
water-clear, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .27 • —
20,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .28 • —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .29 • .35

Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs.lb. .75 • .76
Poppy flowers, bls.lb. .65 • .70
Seed: Danish, bgs., futures.lb. .24½- .25
Dutch, bgs. .lb. .23½- .24
Turkish, bgs. .lb .18 • .18½
futures, bgs.lb. .16½- .16¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90% dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 • —
l.c.l., works.100 lbs. 10.35 • —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.75 • —
tanks, works.100 lbs. 8.25 • —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.75 • —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works.lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis.lb. .0214- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .071½- —
l.c.l .lb. .08 • —


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| | |
|---|---|
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| a chlorinated alcohol | GLYCEROL DICHLOROHYDRIN |
| an unsaturated alcohol | ALLYL ALCOHOL |
| an unsaturated chloride | ALLYL CHLORIDE |
| a chlorinated epoxy compound | EPICHLOROHYDRIN |
| a conjugated diolefin | METHYLPENTADIENE |
| a saturated trichloride | 1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE |
| a tertiary alcohol | TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL |
| a tertiary olefin | DIISOBUTYLENE |
| a simple ketone | ACETONE |

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## Potassium Abietate—Red, Cadmium

Potassium abietate.....lb. .08 • —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 • .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .20 • .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 • .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½ • .11⅞
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.200.00 • —
ton lots, works.....ton.218.50 • —
less ton lots, works.....ton.223.50 • —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 • .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16 • .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 • .23
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 • .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ • —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ • —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 • —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .26 • .27
gran., bbls.....lb. .29 • .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 • .32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .35½ • .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 • —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 • —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, clys. lb. 2.05 • 2.20
Potassium guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.80 • 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns.....lb. .34 • .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 • .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 • 1.98
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines.. unit-ton. .20 • —
25% $K_2O$, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 • —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 • .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 • —
Muriate, dom., 60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. .37½ • —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .45½ • —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 • .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½ • .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb. .21¾ • .22½
USP, dms., works.....lb. .25½ • .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 • .13¾
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 • .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 • —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 • —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton.200.00 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 • —
solution, 22° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 • —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 • —
Potassium silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 • —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 • —
Silicofluoride, cns., works.....lb. .09 • —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 • .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½ • 15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% $K_2O_4$ min. 99%, works....ton.30.00 • —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .70 • .78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 • —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½ • —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½ • .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 • —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 • .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 • .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 • .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 • .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.75 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.00 • 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3...gal. .067 • —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 • —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½ • —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 • —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½ • —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½ • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ • —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½ • —
tanks .....lb. .07 • —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½ • —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .18½ • —
Propyleneglycol N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½ • —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 50.00 • —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. .60 • .65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½ • .04
Chicago .....lb. .04½ • —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½ • .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03½ • —
smaller lots .....lb. .03½ • .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 • —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .03½ • —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 • —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½ • —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs. .....lb .27 • .29
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%: for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.00 • 7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal 5.50 • —
regular base, dms., works..gal 5.40 • —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal 8.15 • —
regular base, dms., works.gal 8.10 • —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. 24½ • 25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works, lb. 35½ • 42
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works frt. equald..gal 2.49 • 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb .69 • .70
l.c.l., same basis .....lb .69½ • .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb .79 • .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 • —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 • —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 • —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton.14.00 • —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 • —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 • —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 • —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 • —
gray, cs., works .....lb. .14 • —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 • —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb .17 • —
dense, cs., works.... .lb .17 • —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 • —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 • —
colors, cs., works.....lb .17 • —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 • —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 • —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 • —

## Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .17½ • —
liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .06½ • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 • —
solid, 67% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb .14 • —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .18 • —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .12¾ • —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.00 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 • .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .33½ • —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .11½ • —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 • —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 • 78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.20 • 1.70
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. 1.30 • —
powd., precip., cns.....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 • —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 • —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 • —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs...oz .73 • —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs...oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. 1.00 • —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz. .91 • —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 • —
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz 1.40 • —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.10 • —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 • —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 80½ • —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .69 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz 1.25 • —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 • —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 44½ • 45

## R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .63 • .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 • 2.25
Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 1.25 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 • —


# The PRIME SOURCE

FOR
LANOLIN DERIVATIVES

LANOLIN ALCOHOLS
ALCOLAN
LANOLIC ACIDS
LANOGENE
LANOLIC ACID ESTERS
WOOLGREASE

AND
LECITHIN
BEESWAX
CETAL

There is no substitute for experience.
Years devoted to the production of lanolin and its derivatives and related products have resulted in a "know-how" which assures quality, dependability and uniformity. May we quote on your requirements for the coming year?

ROBINSON WAGNER CO., INC.
110 E. 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLANT: MAMARONECK, NEW YORK

Red, maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. *1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y...lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb. .05¼- 09¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works...lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. 02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .87 - .89
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- 06
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾- .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0670- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0630- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0405- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0400- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22½- .48
Quicksilver, etns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., 6lb. dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo. 125.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo. 118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., cedar town, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif..lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .12 Nom.
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.20 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. 20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines...ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots.....gram. .23 - .29

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 30.00 -31.00
boxes.....lb 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08½
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks
cns.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb. 20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 18 10 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 22 40 -23.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton. 19.00 -21.00
l.c.l.....ton. 24 40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton. 25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs. 13 15 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 13 40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .56 - .60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .77 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs. 1c. per lb higher for all packages
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .74⅝- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots..oz. .62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .62¾- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 -00.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, etns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, etns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l. stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs 2.65 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4.....100 lbs 4.15 - —

## Soda Ash, Light—Sodium Sulphocarbolate

Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.10 • —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 • —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 • —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 • —
zone 4 .....100 lbs 5.70 • —

liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 • 2.25
76%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 • —
80%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 • —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 • —

Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 4.20 • —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.35 • —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 • —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 • —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 • —
Acetate, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .07½- .08½
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 • —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 • —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works, lb. .13 • —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 • —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 • —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 • .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 • .52

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11½- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 • —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 • —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 • —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.10 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.50 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 • .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½- .08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 • —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 • —
dms. .....lb. .21 • .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 • —
dms. .....lb. .27 • .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. 14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 • —

Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11¼
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .11½- .12
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 • —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.55 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 • 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 • 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls, lb. 1.65 • 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 • 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 • 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 • —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 • .20
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 • .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 • .70
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 • —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 • 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 • 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 • 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .48 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 • —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 • —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 • —
imp., 100-lb bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.60 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 • —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 • 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 • 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 • 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 • .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 • .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 • .16¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 • —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¾- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 • —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. .17 • —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 • 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 • 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 • .16¾
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 • 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.50 • —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 • —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 • —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 • —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 • 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 • 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .67 • .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 • —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 • —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 • 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 • 1.35
tanks, works..... ton.15.00 • —
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 • 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .527 • .592
Stearate, bb.... works.....lb. .19 • .24
Sulphate, NF VIII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 • .16¾
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 • 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 • .15½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21½- —
Sulphite, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 • —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 • 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.00 • 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.50 • 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 • 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 • —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 • 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .93 • .9
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 • .3

Announcing
A NEW NAME FOR
AN OLD COMPANY
The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.)
is now
Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Established in 1892 for the manufacture of alkalies, the original company has since broadened its scope of activities to include other chemicals and related specialties. The new name more adequately describes the wider field of operations in which Mathieson is now engaged. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Mathieson
CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda . . . Soda Ash . . . Bicarbonate of Soda . . . Liquid Chlorine . . . Chlorine Dioxide . . . Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua . . . HTH Products . . . Dry Ice . . . Carbonic Gas . . . Sodium Chlorite Products . . . Sodium Methylate.

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. 30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. 04½- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, etns., c.l., works.....lb. 10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. 10¼- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. 10½- 13¼
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, crystl. bbls .....lb 10 - 12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb 1 40 - 1 45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., etns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. 66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb 70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., etns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb 62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb 66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms. works lb 5 00 - 5 10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. 22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. 27 - 30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. 27 - 30
Petroleum, 360° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. 27 - —
150°F flash, tanks, same basis. gal. 27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb 25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. 50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. 26½- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb 26¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 27 - 30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. 48 - 49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. 45 - 46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. 45 - 50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs lb 1.60 - —
White, bls .....lb. 08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 14 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. 12 - 18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.01 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.16 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.27 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. 09 - —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. 0705- .0750
Staveshure seed, bgs.....lb 60 - 61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. 33 - 35
Stonecrop, bls .....lb. 07½- 08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb .19 - .20
seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. drums cs. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90% bbls.....lb 14 - 16
98% bbls.....lb 23 - 25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb 22 - 24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb 07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 08¼- 08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. 38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works, ton 38.90 - —
Strontium calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., worklb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots .....oz 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz 1.25 - —
Sulphate USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. 55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb 50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 80-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.. lb 18 - 30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 6.80
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.00

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. 03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0635- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration cyls. l.c.l. works. lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3 90 - 4 11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls .....lb. 10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. 09 - —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. 40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb 14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of pile, under 22% a.p.a. coty., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton 76 -
Florida .....unit-ton. 56 - 59
other points .....unit-ton. 57 - 59
Delivery points Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18.19 or 20% a.p.a. ½c per unit-ton higher
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina .....unit-ton. 75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. 80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls .....lb 1 10 - 1 25

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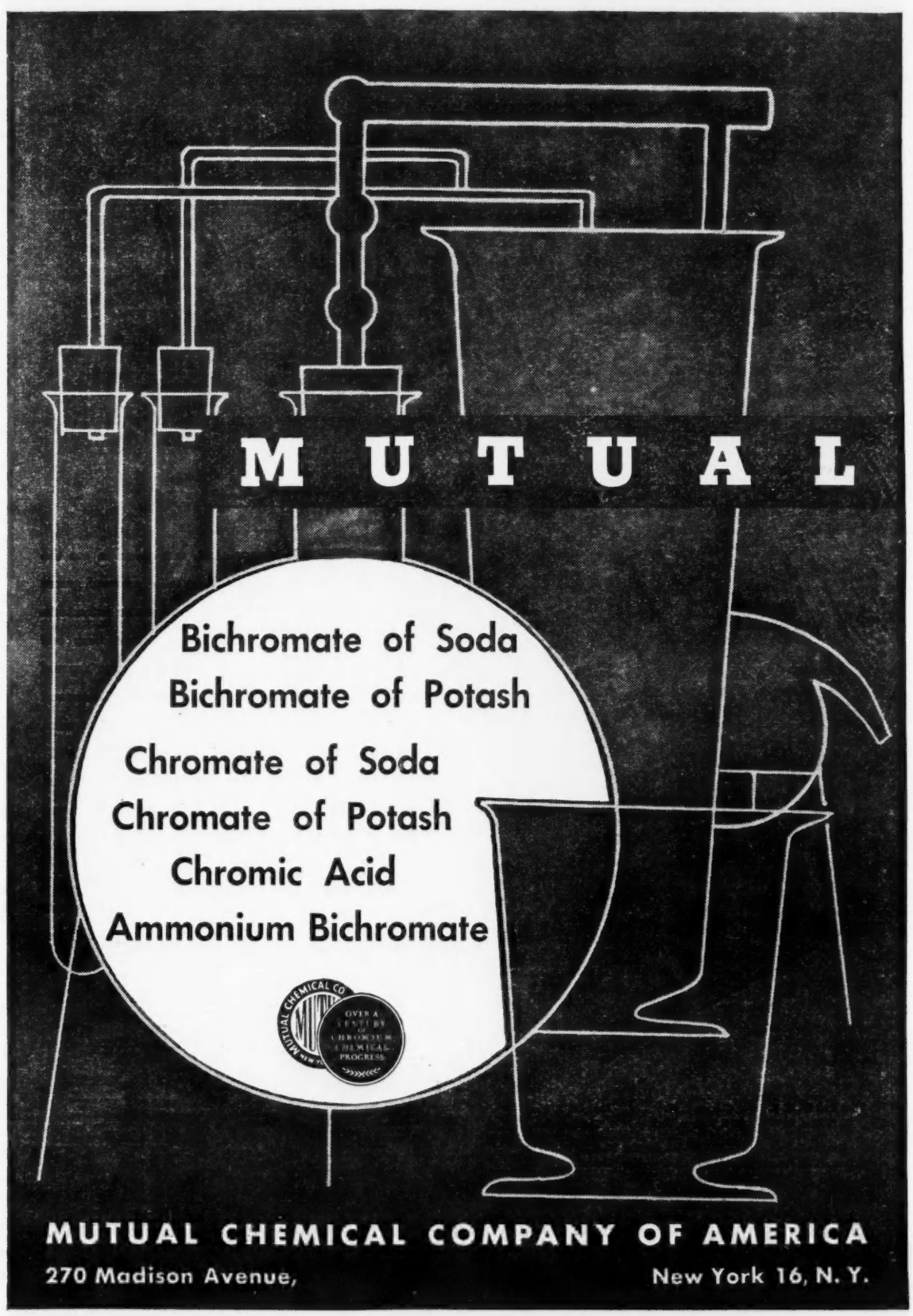
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton 26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95% grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5% grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .12¾- .14¾
fancy, loose .....lb. .13 - .15
special, loose .....lb. .12½- .14½
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08½- .09
50%, dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. 10 - 12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago, unit-ton No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, unit-ton No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. 15 - 16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb 10½- 10½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09¼- 09½
Java, bgs .....lb No stocks

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .56 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .69 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs .....lb. .23½- 24
Leaves, bgs .....lb. 1 10 - 1 25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. 41 - —
dms .....lb. 41½- 44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs ..lb 45 - 48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. 24½- —
l.c.l .....lb 27 - 27¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb 95 - 97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb 13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. 14 - —
tanks, South..lb. 13 - —
prime, dms.....lb. 67 - 82
extra, dms .....lb. .77 - 97
Terpinolyco ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb 65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. 61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works ..lb. 08 - 08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal. dms., works..lb. 20 - 21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb 23½- 26
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)

## Sodium Sulphocyanide—Tetrachloroethylene



**Tetraethyl Orthosilicate—Wattle Bark**

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
tanks..lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., dlvd..lb 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works..lb 5.50 - 6.00
Thiourea, tech., dms., works..lb .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
futures, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls..lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs..lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms..lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms., lb. .89 - .90
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works..lb. .87 - —
Metal, Bolivian..lb. .91 Nom.
Straits..lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. .92 - .94
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .54½- .55

Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
Sonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - .20½
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works..lb. .65 - 1.24
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin)

Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 5/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs..lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs..lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
tanks, works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - —

Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- .10
Zone 2..lb. .10 - —
Zone 3..lb. .10½- —
Zone 4..lb. .10½- —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .36½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
smaller containers..lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms..lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs..lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .33 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
tanks..lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .20½- 39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works..lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works..lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works..lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls., Apr.-May lb. .27 - .27½
Haitian, futures, bls..lb. .12 - .12¼
Jamaica, futures, bls..lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs., May..lb. .22 - .22½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East..gal. .65 - —
tanks, East..gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse..gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC..gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works..gal. .35 - .50

## U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 39 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton. 81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton. 90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton. 85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton. 94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va..ton. 100.00 - —
C and D, same basis..ton. 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. 12 - .13

## V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls..lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock..ton. 84.00 -85.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock..ton. 57.00 -58.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 6.25 - 6.75
whole, tins..lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Tahiti, tins..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots..lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units..mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works..mill. units. .35 - .40
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin $B_6$ (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
$D_2$ (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls..lb 2.20 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls..lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton. 83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton. 80.00 -81.00

TEXACO, always alert, was quick to see the WIRZ collapsible metal tube with improved grease tip would prove a boon to outboard motor enthusiasts. The new nozzle prevents backfire, cuts time and lubrication losses, increases convenience in use. Tapered and long enough for most outboard motors, the improved grease tip fits snugly, makes outboard lubrication safer, simpler, speedier. Will fit into opening diameters from 19/64" to 13/32". The molded plastic closure picks up the attractive red of the Texaco Star. The new package with its increased convenience feature won instant favor.

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Wattle bark extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. 08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¾ - —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½ - —

**Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline)**

Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - 53
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - 73
slabs, bgs .....lb. .69 - 71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .58 - 59
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .58 - 59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - 63
slabs, bgs .....lb. .60 - 62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .65 - 67
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .67 - .69
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .72 - .73
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.08 - 1.12
No. 2 .....lb. 1.06 - 1.10

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 122°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
138°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs. .....lb. .60 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .14½ - .15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19½ - —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .19½ - .20¼
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots same basis.....lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crudes, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .67 - .69
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .72 - .74
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171 172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½ - .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½ - .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p. bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½ - .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½ - .29
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.16.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works..ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.11.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l .....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb. 06 - 07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

## X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7° ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 22½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
45-degree, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42½ - —
Xylol (xylene), coattar, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - .30
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .38 - .40
4°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2½c.)

## Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .47 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .70 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .90 - —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .83 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .20½ - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .01¾ - .02¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .01¾ - .03¼
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .01½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .01¾ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0185 - .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼ - —

Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works, lb. .01½ - 02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

## Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. 25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. 30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. 20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. 39 - 40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works. lb. .10¾ - .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bots.....lb. 35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .0300 - —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).

Zinc cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .35 - .38
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250 - .1260
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1275 - .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .51¾ - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. 12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd..lb. .21½ - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼ - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼ - —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼ - —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾ - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾ - —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —

—Continued on page 77


# STAUFFER CHEMICALS

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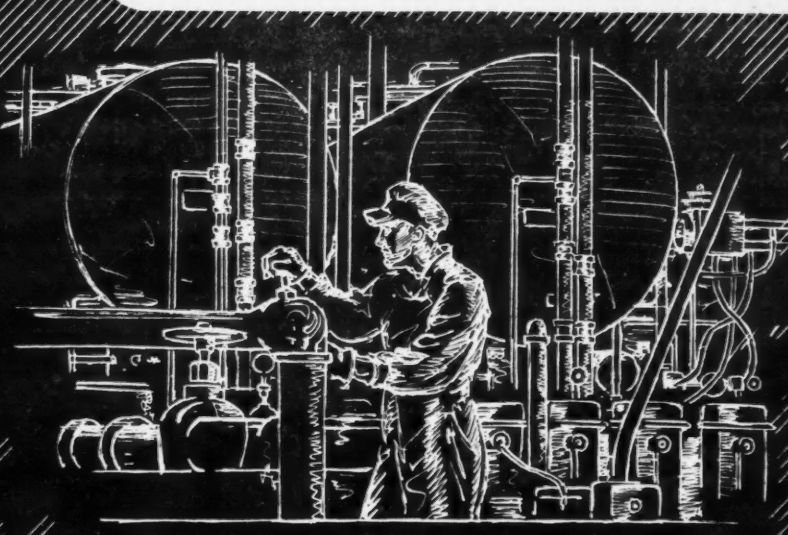

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Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Stripper, Textile
Sulphur
Sulphuric Acid
Sulphur Chloride
Tartar Emetic
Tartaric Acid
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BHC & DDT Concentrates and Mixtures

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## *Coal and Oil*

In his appreciative address at the dedication of the Bruceton synthetic liquid fuels laboratories of the Bureau of Mines, the Secretary of the Interior said that the occasion marked the birth of a new industry. In a sense, that was not true: the production of kerosene by the distillation of bituminous shales and coals antedated its derivation from petroleum. The coal-oil plants of a century ago were not then, or cannot now, be regarded as synthesizing enterprises; they do not belong in the same category as the elaborate plants of today for the conversion of coal into liquid fuel. It is most noteworthy that today's endeavor is to produce power rather than the light which was the goal of the coal-oil industry. The philosophers can find in that distinction further support for their contention that the overly technical progress of today aims at quantity, not at quality, as the criterion of the standard of living. But, the light sought in those olden days was, also, physical rather than cultural.

The Secretary of the Interior made a thought-giving point in suggesting that the new—or reborn—industry should have a better name than "snythetic liquid fuels." To him, and to many others, "synthetic," like "substitute," is a derogatory designation. The industry might well go back to its ancient appellation, "coal-oil."

The undertaking typified in the impressive laboratories being set up at Bruceton is gigantic in every economic sense. The share of government in the development of replacements for petroleum products as fuels may appear to be unduly large; but the job is big beyond the power of ordinary conception. Stripped of all but basic considerations, the question is not so much whether it is necessary for government to take such a large part in the developing of new liquid power fuels as it is whether their development is worth what it will cost. Is it not possible that the development of engineering construction could take up at least half of the task? The jet motor and the diesel engine are beginning to ease the consuming pressure on gasoline. Further development can be expected to do more.

It is, of course, an open question which is economically preferable, when evaluated on the full basis, to fit the engine—or the heater—to the fuel, or vice versa? The devolpment of internal combustion power made the petroleum industry. Other power development could well make a wholly new fuel-providing industry—and without reaching as far as atomic fission, at that. In some ways, it would seem that permitting petroleum to take care of the light-fuel power field and combining some measure of cool distillation with pulverization to produce an easily distributed and easily utilized heating fuel would be the best campaign toward the optimum economic use of both natural materials.

## *Mundt Bill Is Undesirable*

Communism has become the criterion by which all matters of patriotism and national loyalty must be measured—by those who, for one reason or another, make such evaluations and determinations their individual business. And everybody has his own concept of what Communism is, most of these being far broader in scope than is even the mongrel offspring of Marxism which generally passes as Communism today. Still more perturbing is the inescapable fact that, as with all other actual or fancied or fabricated frailties of mankind, legislation, quite erroneously, is the popularly accepted and acclaimed remedy for what, in the latest of human fears, is indefinitely and indiscriminately declared to be Communism.

Therefore the Mundt-Nixon bill in Congress—a broadside of man-o'-war expansiveness aimed at the destruction of an exaggerated menace to the governmental institutions of the United States of America.

Necessary and desirable as the purpose of the Mundt-Nixon bill may be, the language of that measure does not state it with the definiteness that should not be lacking in any statutory effort to limit the freedom of human belief and speech. It can be argued, as it is argued, that this bill would curb nothing but subversive activities inimical to American institutions of government. But, it is possible and logical to read in the measure an application to much that is or could thus be jeopardizing only by way of individual interpretation without due regard for either facts or circumstances. And such interpretations, on the basis of everything from personal animosity to political ambition, would be inevitable.

This presumption needs no further support than that most disturbingly presented in the asininely absurd persecution of scientific workers in the atomic research laboratories and the chief of the Office of Industry Cooperation in the Department of Commerce. There is still a ray of hope that common sense will prevail in the action of the senate in upholding the veto of a legislated probe of the loyalty of members of the Atomic Energy Commission and in the support of the OIC chief by the Secretary of Commerce and the President. But, the prevailing sentiment among peculiarly persuaded members of Congress still offers the threat of legislation which would demand the universal yessing of every proposal and act of government, because any criticism would be subversive, and any organization which, in the language of the Mundt-Nixon bill, "fails to disclose, or resists efforts to obtain information as to, its membership . . . its members refuse to acknowledge membership therein . . . fails to disclose, or resists efforts to obtain information as to, records other than membership lists . . . its meetings are secret . . . it otherwise operates on a secret basis," would be outlawed as communistic if somebody "reasonably" so concluded. In the light of the conclusions with respect to the atomic scientists and the OIC chief, nobody would be safe if his safety depended on such "reasonableness."

The Mundt-Nixon bill is dangerous; therefore, it is undesirable. Its necessity would far better be approached by way of a democratic process of law within the purview of the Bill of Rights.

## *Washington Talks It Over*

—*Continued from page 5*

**properly if friendships, neighborliness, and security from damage suits are not to be blasted.**

**In towns, the trouble is most likely to arise when 2,4-D is sprayed on lawns and drifts in even the slightest quantities to the flowerbeds of neighbors. At least one company is adding 2,4-D to a lawn fertilizer mixture, and the dust from this can cause trouble. Nearly all the plants commonly grown in vegetable and flower gardens are sensitive to the weedkiller, and even a trifling and invisible drift of spray or dust across a property line can be the cause of widespread killing of flowers, including many perennials expensive to replace.**

**In agricultural areas last season there were serious complaints of farmers whose crops were injured. Airplane application of 2,4-D dust to rice fields did an excellent and economical job of weeding, but many cases of serious injury to cotton fields were reported as a result of drifting of the dust on even mild breezes. Another cause of complaint was injury to alfalfa fields in the vicinity of wheat fields dusted or sprayed for weed control.**

### Help for the Bothering Butterers

**If the dairy bloc would stop shouting invectives at the oleomargarin industry long enough to consider the matter, it might find the answer to strawmen it is setting up as to how oleomargarin will be palmed off to the gullible public as butter if the taxes are removed, in the pending Miller bill (H. R. 4071).**

**This bill gives the Food and Drug Administration the right to move in against retail sales of products that are misbranded or adulterated. This means that, if oleomargarin is offered to the public as anything but what it is, it is subject to seizure, and violators can be jailed. In fact, the prestige of FDA might be an even more formidable weapon to keep oleo traffic in line than are the high taxes now imposed on the product.**

**The dairy bloc believes it can prevent some of the possible fraud by requiring eating places using oleomargarin to post signs to this effect. That might be well and good if it could be assumed that everybody has a preference for butter over oleomargarin. But that assumption can not be made, and such a requirement might turn out to be the cheapest kind of advertising the oleomargarin industry could hope to get.**

### Farm Mortgages Increase

**The increased income being received by farmers for their crops since the end of OPA ceilings is being matched in the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In both 1946 and 1947 the farm-mortgage debt had risen over the year before, marking a reversal of a trend that had been running downward since 1923 with but one minor exception in 1928.**

**January 1, 1948, the mortgage indebtedness stood at $4,882,000,000, an increase of about $104,000,000, or 2.2 percent, over that of last year. The rate of increase was slightly higher than between January 1, 1946, and January 1, 1947, when the debt rose about $96,000,000. Nearly the entire increase in the farm-mortgage debt last year occurred in the holdings of private lenders—life insurance companies, commercial banks, and others. Holdings of the Federal land banks declined, reflecting government efforts to tighten up on loans.**

**The higher farm-mortgage debt was the result of increased purchases by farmers of land, machinery, motor vehicles, and other equipment, and these purchases have had two principal influences on the mortgage debt:—(1) Many farmers used their high incomes in 1947 to buy such items, rather than pay off the mortgages; others borrowed money to buy land and increase production.**

### Nitrogen Outlook Better

**Official Washington has long been noted for doing the unexpected and what is now transpiring in connection with the fertilizer export program is no exception to the rule.**

**At a time when the farmers are worried that ERP is going to drain a lot of fertilizer out of the country and make their nitrogen supply problem more acute, it now develops that the opposite will be the case and there may be more nitrogen for farmers for the new crop year than before.**

**This all comes about by reason of a provision being written into the second decontrol act extension bill. At the insistence of the Southern house members the army is going to have to supply half of this country's export requirements under the world allocation program of IEFC. Last year our export commitment was about 61,000 tons, and it probably will be about the same this year. But, with the army supplying 50 percent, the commercial producers will have to export only half as much as last year and can divert the other half to domestic uses.**

**Where is the army going to get this additional 30,000 tons without cutting back its 253,000 tons going to the occupied areas? The answer probably lies in increasing production at the Cactus and Missouri ordnance works. For want of a generator and a few other parts, two lines are lying idle at Missouri that can be put into operation. It is said that there is still room for stepping up production at Cactus so as to squeeze out an additional 18,000 tons annually.**

# OPD Forum

### Outlet for Individual Opinion

*(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)*

## *Drug Export Control*

**The Editor,**
**OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,**
**Sir:—**

**I am sending you herewith a copy of our today's [May 14] letter to Mr. Kilby, supervisor of industry committees, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, regarding a proposed industry committee on pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs:—**

**"We have read in several export publications that you have been entrusted with the task of setting up advisory committees for the various industries interested in exports, which would confer with the government from time to time concerning export policy.**

**"We are writing you to advise that in our opinion an industry committee on pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs would perform a valuable service to both government and industry. There may at this particular time not be any major problem which could not be solved by existing machinery in either government or industry, but taking into consideration the extraordinary developments which are occurring in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, we can well foresee that a number of questions relating to the export of such commodities might arise in the very near future. In order to illustrate our ideas, may we give you herewith two examples which will show how the Office of International Trade could explain its problems to, and obtain more efficient cooperation from, the industry, and how on the other hand, industry could acquaint your organization with its problems and suggest solutions thereto:—**

**"It has recently been decided to put**

*—Continued on page 55*

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Potassium Bitartrate

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# Heavy Chemicals

Anhydrous ammonia, commercial and refrigeration grades, and ammoniacal liquor all in tankcars were advanced by a producer last week. The upward revision was not recognized in all producing quarters. It was stated that the increased cost of raw materials, production and shipping were factors responsible for the advance. Aluminum fluoride technical anhydrous was priced higher and an advance in antimony metal equivalent to 2c. per pound was recorded. Producers of nickel salts have experienced some difficulty in securing sufficient stocks of the metal to maintain capacity output and shipments have fallen slightly behind contract schedules. The shortage of chlorine was more pronounced in this section than in the Southwest. A further tightening of stocks of soda ash and caustic soda has resulted from the cutback production occasioned by the continuance of the strike at certain producing plants. The current stingency in these products has been reflected in reduced output of disodium and trisodium phosphates and other industrial chemicals based with these alkalies. Some improvement was noted in the spot supply of sulphuric acid in tankcars. No significant easement developed in chromic, glacial acetic or oxalic acid supplies. Buying conditions were somewhat tighter in sodium nitrite with short shipments of two weeks in producers' schedules. Sodium chlorate production has been well sold into August. The potash chemicals were in better shape with the principal shortages in perchlorate and the dry forms of caustic potash and potassium carbonate.

Domestic production of eight industrially important inorganic chemicals in March was the highest on record, according to the Bureau of the Census. These eight chemicals, which are included in the Bureau's monthly survey of the production of thirty-five chemicals were:—synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate, chlorine, hydrogen, phosphoric acid, soda ash, caustic soda and sodium silictate. Near record productions for March were reported for chrome green, nitric acid and sulphuric acid.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.6 percent for the week ending May 22, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 100.4 in the preceding week and 105.1 for the corresponding week in 1947.

*Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*

**Aluminum Fiuoride** — Technical anhydrous priced higher at 10c. per pound in barrels, carlots and at 11c. to 13c. in smaller quantities, depending upon size, all prices f.o.b. the works. Increased producing costs responsible for revision.

**Ammonia, Anhydrous**—Increased cost of raw materials, production and shipping has forced one large producer to advance prices for tankcars to $70 per ton for commercial and to $72.50 per ton for the refrigeration grade. This represents an advance of $11 per ton for both grades. Ammoniacal liquor was also advanced from $65 per ton to $76 per ton. All producers have not recognized this advance.

**Bauxite**—Domestic mine production of bauxite increased slightly in the first quarter of 1948, marking the second quarterly gain since the slack demand period in the third quarter of 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. In addition, imports of bauxite climbed to a record level, so that the net total new supply was higher than in the last quarter of 1947 by 29 percent, and was in itself a new record. Domestic output totaled 304,176 long tons (dried equivalent) in the first quarter, a gain of 2 percent over the 297,962 tons produced in the preceding quarter. Arkansas mines furnished almost 96 percent of the first-quarter output. Imports of bauxite during the quarter totaled 581,083 long tons, or 14 percent more than was received in the third quarter of 1947, the previous record period. Of this tonnage, 486,256 tons came from Surinam, 46,351 from British Guiana, 39,663 from the Netherlands Indies, and 8,813 from Brazil.

**Calcium Carbide**—Stocks not excessive but about on even beam with demand for domestic use. Prices have remained firm at former levels. Production in March was higher at 61,489 tons, compared with 55,006 tons in the preceding month and 52,466 tons in March, 1947.

**Calcium Phosphate** — Dibasic was reported in tighter supply at the close than at the beginning of May. Production in March was placed at 7,696,000 pounds, compared with 6,500,000 pounds in February and 5,128,000 pounds in March, 1947. Demand for monobasic has kept ahead of supply. March production was 5,557,000 pounds, against 5,703,000 pounds in the preceding month and 6,999,000 pounds in March last year.

**Carbon Dioxide**—Liquid is moving at prices ranging from 6c. to 8c. per pound in cylinders with stocks meeting demand on a fairly prompt basis. Solid, dry ice, in blocks is quoted on the basis of 3¼c. per pound. March production of liquid and gas amounted to 20,511,000 pounds, compared with 17,274,000 pounds in February and 15,709,000 pounds in March, 1947. Output of solid in March was 50,079,000 pounds, against 42,030,000 pounds in the preceding month and 46,740,000 pounds in March last year. Demand for dry ice is active and is expected to increase with the advent of warm weather. Producers hope to meet requirements this Summer, something they have not accomplished in recent years.

**Chlorine** — Supply situation has tightened as a result of continued cutback production and an increase in demand. Some producers state they could sell twice as much stock if the material was available. No break last week in the strike that has kept two large producing plants from operating. March output was the largest on record. The total was 132,668 tons of chlorine gas. Production in February amounted to 116,143 tons and in March, 1947 output registered 117,039 tons.

**Potash Caustic**—Dry forms have continued short but liquid stocks have shown improvement during the month. It is stated that demand for the latter has tapered off to some extent, particularly for textile use.

**Potassium Carbonate**—Market situation similar to that noted in caustic potash. The dry forms are in shorter supply than the liquid mostly because the urgency is off the demand for liquid for dye use at the textile mills.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Buying conditions have shown improvement during the past month primarily on account of seasonal relaxation from the match industry. Perchlorate on the other hand has tightened under sustained buying by the fusee and fireworks factories.

**Salt** — Production in California during 1947 amounted to a total of 817,481 net tons valued at $2,250,756; compared with 796,761 tons worth $2,274,722 during 1946, according to State's Division of Mines. The 1947 output came from eleven properties in Alameda, Butte, Kern, Mono, Monterey, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. The same properties which produced in 1947 produced in 1946, plus one additional deposit in Imperial county. Most of the salt produced in California is obtained from solar evaporation of water of the Pacific Ocean. Plants are located on the shores of San Francisco, Monterey, Newport and San Diego bays.

**Soda Ash**—Supply condition tight but stocks not as short as caustic soda or chlorine. Increased pressure for shipments has resulted from cutback production. March output was the greatest on record. Total production of light ash amounted to 202,795 tons, compared with 191,173 tons in the preceding month and 184,018 tons in March 1947. Production of dense ash in March was 134,765 tons, against 111,097 tons in February and 142,184 tons in March last year. Production of natural in March was 23,896 tons, compared with a revised total of 23,403 tons

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Aluminum fluoride, technical, anhydrous, 1c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

*General Chemicals*

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 208.0 | 208.0 | 208.3 | 199.3 |

*Acids*

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 119.9 | 119.9 | 119.7 | 119.3 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

in February and 23,071 tons in March 1947.

**Soda, Caustic**—Smaller productions has continued to tighten the supply situation and no easement is expected until the strikebound producing plants resume operations. March output established a new high record. The total amount produced by the electrolytic process was 132,292 tons of liquid and 24,297 tons of solid, against 112,669 tons of liquid and 21,262 tons of solid in February. March production by the lime-soda process was 68,366 tons of liquid and 21,982 tons of solid, against 61,024 tons of liquid and 20,243 tons of solid in February. Importations of 3,040 cylinders from Havre were noted last week.

**Sodium Bicarbonate** — Stocks meeting demand promptly in most instances. March production amounted to 14,698 tons, compared with 14,171 tons in February and 16,571 tons in March last year.

**Sodium Chlorate** — Supply short for prompt shipment. Recent buying movement has covered output well into August. The popularity of this chemical as a weed-killer has created a demand equal to that for industrial use, it is said.

**Sodium Nitrite**—Buying interest during the month has continued active and stocks at the close were rather tight with some producers short shipped about two weeks. The smaller meat packers have been active buyers while demand for use in azo dyes has been fairly well sustained. There has also been a steady inquiry for curing salts where this soda is mixed with potassium nitrate and also for use in high octane gasoline.

**Sodium Phosphate**—Output of tribasic has been kept down by short stocks of caustic soda and phosphoric acid. Production in March amounted to 6,345 tons, against 6,759 tons in the preceding month and 7,672 tons in March 1947. March production of dibasic was 8,546 tons, compared with 6,063 tons in February and 6,956 tons in March 1947.

**Sodium Silicate**—March established a new high record for production. The total amounted to 54,702 tons including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid. February production was 44,090 tons and in March 1947 output registered 42,120 tons.

## Acids

**Hydrofluoric**—Stocks meeting a steady domestic demand promptly. Shortage of containers restricting export sales. Production in March amounted to 5,469,000 pounds, against 4,192,000 pounds in February and 4,448,000 pounds in March 1947. There were 100,363 tons of fluorspar used in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid last year, compared with 83,901 tons in 1946.

**Muriatic** — March production totaled 36,579 tons, compared with 33,940 tons in the preceding month and 36,993 tons in March 1947. Stocks not excessive but meeting industrial requirements on a prompt basis.

**Nitric**—Production in March was close to the record. Output registered 101,041 tons, compared with 100,546 tons in February and 64,647 tons in March last year. Demand continued at a high level with the market showing a satisfactory degree of balance.

**Oxalic** — No significant improvement could be noted in the market's supply condition during the month of May. Producers have confined shipments to contract consumers and have not been able to level off their contract schedules. Buying conditions are exceedingly tight with inquiry active.

**Sulphuric** — Some improvement was noted in the supply situation with tankcars of 66 degrees available in this area at $15 per ton for immediate shipment. Production in March almost established a new record. The total output was 956,957 tons gross and included 284,954 tons made by the chamber process and 672,003 tons by the contact process; both include sulphuric acid of oleum grade. Total production in February was 893,440 tons and in March last year output amounted to 931,237 tons.

## Non-Ferrous Metals

**Aluminum Scrap** — Bureau of Mines states that total consumption of aluminum scrap remained the same in January as in December, as did the use of the two general classes of plant scrap and obsolete scrap. The difference between the consumption figures for the two classes in December and January was occasioned by the reclassification of foil as a plant scrap item. Foil had been carried previously as an item of old scrap, but most of that reported is believed to be new scrap instead of old. Use of alloy sheet and clips and of new cast scrap declined substantially in January, but consumption of dross and skimmings increased 57 per-

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cent, indicating that secondary smelters were turning to less desirable materials to continue operation. Use of aircraft scrap, the most important item of obsolete scrap, increased 9 percent. Production in January was 14,994 tons, shipments to consumers 16,711 tons and stocks on January 31 were 13,397 tons.

**Antimony**—Higher prices have been established for the metal. Bulk material is priced at 35c. per pound to 35½c. depending upon grade. In boxes the price is ½c. per pound higher. All prices are f.o.b. the mines and the freight charge to New York is slightly over 1c. per pound.

**Quicksilver**—The European cartel known as Mercurio-Europeo had advanced prices to an extent practically the equivalent of $4 per flask. This made the price of metal in Europe $56 per flask. To that figure would have to be added transportation, insurance, duty and other charges to effect a laid down quotation for this market. On an inbond basis, the cartel's present price would be about $60 per flask, New York. Add the duty of $19.25 per flask and a spot price of $79.25 per flask for replacement metal to come forward is the result on quantities of between 200 and 300 flasks. Larger quantities would be about $1 per flask less.

Inquiry broadened and increased with the receipt of the foreign announcement but it was doubted that actual sales showed an increase. Well informed opinion had it that spot goods were available at $76 to $77.50 per flask. Some metal, bought at prices previously prevailing in Europe, however, could be bought for a shade less. Business during the past two or three months has been very good but higher foreign prices curbed actual transactions and buyers were disposed to supply their needs from current inventories pending further developments abroad. It was felt here that the cartel at this time is aiming at a price of $60, European points.

Since the months of traditional inactivity are about here in this country, it appears that for the time being buyers here will be content to see how the foreign situation develops. Practically all domestic mines have closed down; they cannot produce metal to sell profitably at the prices at which foreign metal can be obtained. The few mines still in operation are concerned with completing their contract operations and will likely close down when that end is reached.

Exports of quicksilver from Spain in the January-March quarter of 1948 totaled 40,000 flasks. This compares with the average yearly output of 30,000 to 40,000 flasks in recent years.

*San Francisco, May 27.*—The major quicksilver plant in California, New Idria, was in the process of closing. Metal from Spain and Mexico was in fairly good supply at $76 per flask, f.o.b. this city. Inquiry fair.

**Silver**—No price change was recorded during the past month. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74⅝c. per ounce.

**Silver Bullion Price Range**

| | Per ounce— New York | London |
|---|---|---|
| High | Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c. | Jan. 2, 1948—45d. |
| Low | Jan. 2, 1948—74⅜c. | Jan. 2, 1948—45d. |

**Tin**—Amendment of Conservation Order M-81, to permit use of some tinplate in the manufacture of certain types of coffee cans, has been announced by the Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The changes will not result in any additional over-all use of tin, officials said. The amendment is permissive only, and no increased allocations of the scarce metal for can making are contemplated. The new specifications allow use of .25 lb. tinplate in soldered or welded parts of all sizes of cans for packing soluble coffee, to assure moisture-proof seams. Blackplate still must be used for other parts.

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## Geological Survey April Publications List Issued

The Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior released the following preliminary maps and reports to the public during the month of April:

**Oil and Gas**—Preliminary Chart thirty-five of the Oil and Gas Investigations series, titled "Correlation of pre-Selma Upper Cretaceous rocks in northeastern Mississippi and northwestern Alabama," is available from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., for 50 cents.

**Lead-zinc**—Preliminary Map 3-222 of the Strategic Minerals Investigations series, titled, "Geologic map and sections of the West Branch area, Gouverneur district, New York," with an accompanying text on diamond drilling in this area, may be obtained by persons directly interested in the area upon application to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

A report and maps showing the results of an examination of a lead-zinc occurrence at Berg Basin in southeastern Alaska have been placed in open file for public inspection at Geological Survey offices, Rooms 4217 and 1033 (Library), Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., and at Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska.

**Copper**—Preliminary Map 3-219 of the Strategic Minerals Investigations series, titled "Cobalt-copper deposits of the Blackbird district, Lemhi County, Idaho," is available for limited distribution from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., and from the Geological Survey office, 707 Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash.

**Nonmetallic Mineral Deposits**—Missouri Basin Studies No. Fifteen, titled "Construction materials and nonmetallic mineral resources of Nebraska," is available from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., for 40 cents. The map is also available for over-the-counter sale (not by mail) at the Nebraska Geological Survey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

The agency also announced that a gravimetric map indicating the possible existence of salt domes beneath the continental shelf of the Gulf of Mexico has been placed in open file for public inspection at Geological Survey offices, Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., 234 Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla., 712 City Hall, Houston, Tex., and 302 West 15th Street, Austin, Tex.; and at the offices of the State Geologists of Louisiana, at University Station, Baton Rouge, and of Texas at the Bureau of Economic Geology, University of Texas, Austin.

In addition a tabular list, "Wells drilled for oil and gas in Utah," including information on locations, operators' names, elevations, surface and bottom-hole geologic formations, producing formations, total depths, and present status of wells, has been placed in open file for public inspection at the following Geological Survey offices: 305 Federal Building, Casper, Wyo.; 164 New Customhouse, Denver Colo.; 303 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; and 4240 Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C. A limited number of the lists is available to qualified and interested applicants who should send their quests to the Oil and Gas Supervisor, P. O. Box 400, Casper, Wyo.

## Alcoa Names Gourley Pittsburgh Sales Head

Aluminum Company of America has appointed Richard A. Gourley district sales manager in Pittsburgh, to succeed C. Holmes Wolfe, who has taken a leave of absence because of ill health. Mr. Gourley was formerly assistant manager of the Pittsburgh sales office. Mr. Wolfe, who has been with the company for thirty-eight years, was named manager of the Pittsburgh office in 1919.

## Chile Exploration Co. Plans Copper Production Expansion

The Chile Exploration Company, subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, has completed arrangements with the Chilean government for the expenditure of $130,000,000 over a period of several years. The money will be used for new plants and additional facilities for the treatment of copper bearing sulphide ores.

## Ansul Chemical Publishes Fire Extinguisher Catalog

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wisc., has published a catalog describing its entire line of dry chemical fire extinguishers. The publication includes charts showing the characteristics of approved hand fire extinguishers and the comparative effectiveness of extinguishers on flammable liquid fires. Copies may be obtained on request to the company.

## Huggins Named Chairman Of Rochester ACS Section

Dr. Maurice L. Huggins, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society, to succeed Dr. Ethel L. French, of the University of Rochester. Other officers named were:—vice-chairman, Dr. Winston D. Walters, University of Rochester, and secretary-treasurer, Dr. Philip L. Harris, Distillation Products, Inc.

Chosen to the national council of the society were Norris D. Embree, Distillation Products, Inc.; Dr. Leslie J. Roll, Eastman Kodak Company, and Dr. Dean S. Tarbell, University of Rochester. Drs. Burt H. Carroll and Arnold Weissberger, Eastman Kodak Company, and Dr. Edmond S. Perry, Distillation Products, Inc., were named to the section's executive committee.

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### Rhodiaceta Property Devested

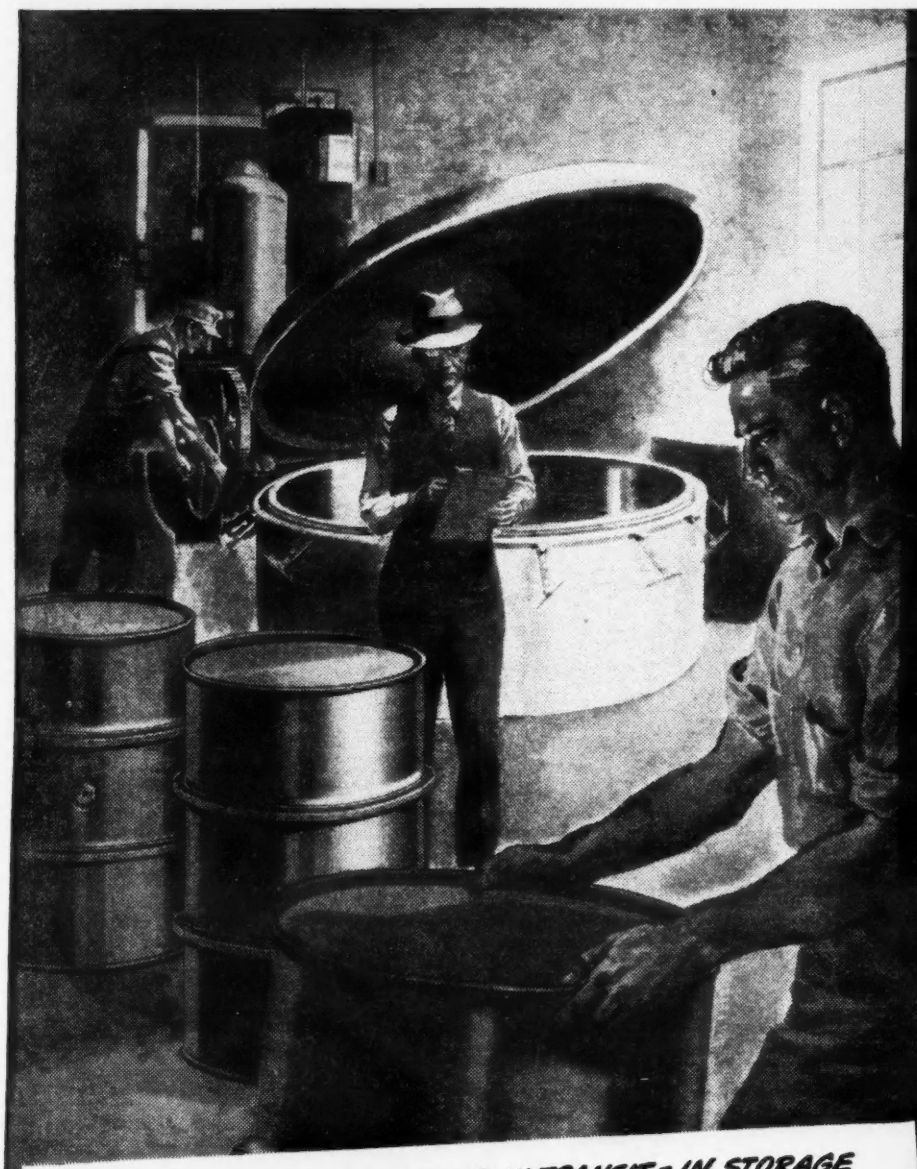
The Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, has returned to Societe Rhodiaceta its patent-rights and other property which had been vested during the war. Societe Rhodiaceta is a large manufacturer of cellulose-acetate rayon in France. It made a contract with E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co., in 1928 for the exchange of patents and technical know-how in that field. This was included in the Rhodiaceta property vested when France was occupied by the Germans. It has been succeeded by a new agreement, said to be less restrictive in its terms.

### Glyco Products Publishes Brochure

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has published a brochure entitled "Benzol—How It's Chlorinated," which describes the processes for making and purifying mono-, ortho- and paradichlorobenzols and hydrochloric acids. Copies may be obtained upon request to the company.

### *W.Va. Vice-President*

Joseph M. Wafer, general manager of the Industrial Chemical Sales Division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, was elected a vice- president and director of the company, as reported in last week's OPD.



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## Bentonite 1947 Output Reaches All-Time High

Bentonite production in the United States during 1947 reached the all-time high of 763,889 short tons, valued at $5,949,586, according to the Bureau of Mines. With only eight states reporting production during the year, compared with eleven states producing during 1946, the 1947 output was 27 percent higher than the previous year, and eight times the output reported during 1930.

The Wyoming-South Dakota area furnished 58 percent of the total tonnage last year, 34 percent being produced in Wyoming and 24 percent in South Dakota. Of the remaining 42 percent, Texas supplied 2 percent, California produced 1 percent and the remainder came from Mississippi, Arizona, Montana and Utah.

## *Killheffer Elected*

—*Continued from page 5*

approach in which the chief anxiety is to provide for indefinite continuance of every possible device for avoiding the rules."

Without laboring this point further, Dr. Killheffer declared; it remains to say that if this is thought to be a better approach, there is a possible way in which it can be brought about. It will be done, he said, if the weight of informed opinion in the United States is clearly and firmly put before the Congress by the appropriate Organizations of industry, agriculture, business and finance and by interested individual citizens, not neglecting maximum publicity through all available channels.

At a meeting on the opening day, Dr. August Merz, of American Cyanamid, read a tribute to Mr. Dorland, which the committee on resolutions was to prepare send to Mr. Dorland's family.

At the dinner meeting, Dr. Merz presented a double picture frame to Dr. Fred Zinsser of Zinsser & Co., in appreciation of his work for the benefit of the organic chemicals industry.

Henry K. Pryor, of Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, was low gross winner in the golf tournament. It was announced that the next meeting, the last of the summer, will be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on June 23.

### Other Golf Winners

Other golf winners were Ray Whitman, of Koppers; Arthur Mullaly, Advance Solvents; Thomas Savage, Interchemical; William Graeff, Resinous Products; Pete Reilly, Reilly Tar, and Wally Merrill, Crown Chemical.

Larry Finnan, of Hercules and Mr. Pryor and Mr. Whitescarver took prizes in the kickers competition. In the putting contest, winners were Neil Connolly, Calco; Fred Baumann, Interchemical, and Mr. Pryor. G. L. Armour, of American Aniline, and William Kirk, of du Pont, won door prizes.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Caustic soda** imported into Brazil in the second quarter of 1947 totaled 6,252 metric tons, with the United States supplying 2,514 tons.

**Atlas Electric Devices** Company, Chicago, has developed two new "Launder-Ometer" models which it claims are ideal for laboratory research in testing color fastness of dyestuffs and launderability of materials.

## Soda Ash Manufacture In Germany Described

A unique brine system used in soda ash manufacture, in which the salt is dissolved underground by water piped into caverns of a salt mine, is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report, describing soda ash manufacture in southern and western Germany, was prepared by Frederick Nill and Raymond Largent, of Solvay Process Corporation.

It discusses in detail brine supply and treatment in German plants; limestone supply and burning; carbonation; filtration of sodium bicarbonate; distillation and absorption of ammonia; calcination and steam decomposition of bicarbonate of soda, and power generation. Emphasizing operating practices, plant capacities, and technical performance, the report contains drawings of typical equipment and several tables of operating and cost data.

Mimeographed copies of the fifty-one page report (PB-81278, "Soda Ash Manufacture in Southern and Western Germany") sell for $1.50. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Chemical Workers Data For March Reported

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products, industries in March, 1948, as compared with the number in February, 1948, and with those in March, 1947, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

| | 1948 Mar. | 1948 Feb. | 1947 Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammunition, small arms | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,700 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | 196,300 | 196,500 | 194,300 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 10,000 | 9,800 | 9,200 |
| Cottonseed oil | 17,500 | 19,400 | 17,900 |
| Drugs, medicines and insecticides | 65,200 | 65,600 | 70,000 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | 22,400 | 22,100 | 21,600 |
| Fertilizers | 34,900 | 32,300 | 33,300 |
| Fireworks | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Paints, varnishes and colors | 50,700 | 51,500 | 49,900 |
| Perfumes, cosmetics | 11,600 | 12,100 | 13,200 |
| Rayon, allied products | 63,700 | 63,700 | 60,900 |
| Soap | 24,900 | 25,400 | 23,800 |

Department of Labor indexes for production worker payrolls for chemicals and related products industries during the same period follow:—

| | 1948 Mar. | 1948 Feb. | 1947 Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ammunition, small arms | 344.3 | 342.9 | 333.6 |
| Chemicals, not elsewhere classified | 558.6 | 559.2 | 506.4 |
| Compressed and liquefied gases | 480.9 | 479.9 | 393.4 |
| Cottonseed oil | 315.0 | 335.7 | 300.6 |
| Drugs, medicines and insecticides | 487.6 | 489.2 | 465.4 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | 580.8 | 587.8 | 470.9 |
| Fertilizers | 497.3 | 439.6 | 443.8 |
| Fireworks | 625.8 | 610.2 | 630.5 |
| Paints, varnishes and colors | 332.9 | 338.5 | 307.7 |
| Perfumes, cosmetics | 220.4 | 231.2 | 235.7 |
| Rayon, allied products | 271.9 | 270.2 | 245.9 |
| Soap | 359.0 | 376.4 | 296.4 |

## G. E. Appoints Shultes Chemical Dept. Counsel

The General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has named Edwin M. Shultes III counsel for its chemical department, to succeed A. Cohen, who will continue as patent council for the department. Mr. Shultes joined the company in 1945 after practicing law in Albany, N. Y. He was associated with the electronics department until last year, when he was transferred to the appliance and merchandise department.


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| | |
|---|---|
| Mol. Wgt. | 329.18 |
| Ferrous Salts | trace |
| Sulphates | 0.009% |
| Chlorides | 0.020% |
| Assay | 99.0% |
| Insolubles | trace |

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## Armed Forces Chemical Assn. Elects Kuhn Head

The Armed Forces Chemical Association, formerly known as the Chemical Corps Association, elected Col. Harry A. Kuhn president at its recent meeting in Washington. Other officers elected at the meeting were:

First vice-president, Dr. Walter E. Lawson; second vice-president, Richard H. Turk, chairman of the finance committee; third vice-president, Elliott Morrill, chairman of the membership and organization committee; fourth vice-president, Alex Leggin, chairman of the publication committee; fifth vice-president, Roy Kulp, chairman of the meetings and conventions committee; sixth vice-president, Dr. Walter R. Kirner, chairman of the research and development committee; seventh vice-president, Samuel Cummings, chairman of the war mobilization planning committee; secretary-treasurer, Fred M. Jacobs; general counsel, Charles E. Pledger, jr., and editor of the journal, Harold Rodier.

Col. Harry A. Kuhn

Directors elected at the meeting were: Dr. Williard H. Dow; L. Wilson Greene; Sidney D. Kirkpatrick; William J. Harshaw; Dr. L. T. Sutherland; Dr. H. F. Johnstone; Dr. Harold C. Wever; Dr. Ira L. Baldwin; R. Lindley Murray; H. N. Worthley; Dr. D. B. Keyes; Clarence W. Crowell; R. M. Marshall; Dr. Philip A. Leighton; S. Williard Jacobs; G. W. Dolan; Kenneth H. Klipstein; Philip E. Young; Robert A. Weaver, and Dr. G. E. Miller.

## Phosphatic Fertilizer Production Method Told

A process for the commercial production of a satisfactory phosphatic fertilizer by calcining rock phosphate with sodium salts and silica is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The process, known as the "Rhenania" process, was developed by the German firm Kali-Chemie A. G., and has been greatly improved since its original use in 1917, the report states.

The phosphate fertilizer is produced by reacting finely ground phosphate rock with soda ash and finely ground silica sand in rotary kilns at high temperatures, according to the report. The important phases of the process, it states, are the proportioning of the chemical constituents in the raw mix and the control of a rather difficult rotary kiln operation.

Mimeographed copies of the report (PB-81386, "Manufacture of Phosphatic Fertilizer by the Rhenania Process") sell for 25 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## Fertiliser Society Plans London Meeting June 11

The Fertiliser Society will hold its third general meeting in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, on June 11. Feature of the meeting will be a paper entitled "Fertilisers in the National Economy," by Dr. W. G. Ogg, to be followed by a general discussion of the subject.

## Decay and Termite Control Bulletin Offered by USDA

The Agricultural Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin on decay and termite damage in houses which makes suggestions for and explains methods of preserving wood building materials from soil-inhabiting termites and decay fungi. The publication, F. B. 1993, may be obtained free from members of congress or from the department's headquarters in Washington.

## Used Burlap Bags Second Quarter Ceiling Removed

The Office of International Trade has removed ceiling restrictions on the export shipment of used burlap bags during the second quarter. The original quota for the quarter was set at 300,000, but the agency said that the improved burlap supply situation has made it possible to approve export license applications for reasonable quantities of used bags without quantitative restriction for the balance of the quarter.

At the same time, officials of the agency pointed out that export licenses for used burlap bags are issued only when they are to be used for packaging abroad of essential commodities to be shipped into the United States, or, in certain instances, to take care of hardship cases.

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Tankage was priced higher as a result of increased demand from the feed trade. The active season for fertilizer materials is nearing its close with superphosphate the only basic chemical in sufficient supply to meet demand. Ammonium nitrate has remained definitely short with March production the highest on record. Canadian shipments of nitrate have been completed and next season's allocation is awaited. Ammonium sulphate deliveries have continued behind schedule and some producers are refusing to accept new business beyond July 1 until a clearer idea of market developments can be ascertained. A sizable volume of contract business has been written for potash. More demand from the feed trade has sustained former prices for dried blood. Most of the big packers have resumed operations after a shutdown for several weeks. Insecticide materials have commanded more attention with buyers showing no real interest in extending commitments beyond current requirements. Calcium arsenate was priced higher in one supply quarter.

*Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.*

## Nitrogenates

**Ammonium Nitrate** — Market supply position tight under heavy demand. All Canadian commitments for this season have been completed, and it is expected the new allocation will be announced shortly or as soon as IEFC is finished debating on the amount they will require. Domestic production in March was the highest on record. The total registered to 95,407 tons. Of this amount 80,264 tons were of fertilizer grade and 15,143 tons included all other grades. The total in February was 88,649 tons and 90,859 tons in March, 1947. Production at the Cactus Ordnance Plant at Etter, Tex. has been resumed and production this month is expected to reach about 1,500 tons. In June a further increase is expected and in July the plant is expected to be back to its normal production rate of around 5,000 tons a month. The plant had been shut down since early in April as a result of a fire which destroyed the compressor station.

**Ammonium Sulphate** — Production of synthetic, exclusive of by-product coke-oven production, in March was 28,779,000 pounds, compared with 31,712,000 pounds in the preceding month and 34,764,000 pounds in March, 1947. Stocks have continued short with considerably more demand for coke-oven material than can be supplied. Some producers are not accepting new business beyond July 1, pending a survey of further developments in the market.

**Bone Meal**—Stocks have remained short for prompt shipment but buying conditions may improve with increased production in sight. Demand has continued active, particularly from the feed trade.

**Dried Blood**—Demand from the feed trade has shown some improvement. Sales were reported here and in Chicago at $6.50 per unit of ammonia.

**Fish Meal**—Market position has remained steady with demand fairly active from the feed trade. No new price changes could be noted.

**Nitrogenous Process Tankage**—A western producer has named $3.75 for shipment September through December. The lowest price heard for Summer shipment is $3.25 per unit of ammonia, and it is stated that later shipments carry an escalator clause.

**Sodium Nitrate**—No improvement in buying conditions could be noted. Demand has exceeded supply and the market position has remained definitely tight.

**Tankage**—Priced higher at $6.50 per unit of ammonia here and in the West for feeding purposes. So far buyers have supported the market at the above figure. The trade is looking for expansion both in demand and output.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 71.5 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

### *Fertilizer Tag Sales: April*

| | Equivalent tons—April— | | Jan.-April, |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948 | 1947 | 1948 |
| Virginia | 82,606 | 87,676 | 280,518 |
| North Carolina | 175,754 | 172,862 | 977,930 |
| South Carolina | 75,302 | 82,078 | 582,618 |
| Georgia | 176,864 | 143,920 | 835,180 |
| Florida | 87,503 | 90,949 | 222,674 |
| Alabama | 158,308 | 80,150 | 569,348 |
| Tennessee | 78,797 | 46,902 | 189,906 |
| Arkansas | 37,788 | 24,566 | 94,421 |
| Louisiana | 28,600 | 16,600 | 113,017 |
| Texas | 45,012 | 33,404 | 211,997 |
| Oklahoma | 16,107 | 2,550 | 72,296 |
| Total South | 912,041 | 787,501 | 4,379,905 |
| Indiana | 67,099 | 54,122 | 289,862 |
| Kentucky | 74,699 | 37,623 | 285,747 |
| Missouri | 46,155 | 19,850 | 206,238 |
| Kansas | 15,770 | 14,045 | 45,975 |
| Total Midwest | 201,723 | 125,940 | 827,822 |
| Grand total | 1,113,764 | 913,531 | 5,207,727 |

## Phosphates

**Phosphate Rock** — Heavy demand for shipments has kept the supply situation tight with prices firmly sustained at the recent advance. The outlook is for increased distribution when a new Florida plant attains capacity.

**Superphosphate** — Production, basis 18 percent a-p-a, for the first quarter of this year was placed at 2,842,255 tons by NFA. For the same period in 1947, production was 2,556,464 tons. Shipments during the first quarter were 1,687,110 tons with 1,244,993 tons used in mixed fertilizer, against shipments of 1,516,247 tons and 1,237,995 tons used in mixed fertilizer for the same time in 1947. Stocks on March 31 were 994,448 tons, compared with 645,412 tons for the corresponding date last year. The market situation is described as firm in this section with heavy production keeping the South fully supplied. Triple has remained exceedingly scarce.

## Potashes

Considerable contract business has been written for shipment over 1948-49. Inquiry is exceedingly active with mixers asking for larger quantities than a year ago. At present, it looks as though buyers will receive as much potash as in the preceding year with a possibility of getting a little more unless some unforeseen developments materialize.

## Pesticides

In reference to domestic quarantine of the white fringed beetle, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has exempted from certification the following materials:—hay and straw, except peanut straw, scrap metal junk and cinders, seed cotton and cottonseed, processed and crude clay and washed sand and gravel, when taken from a depth of two feet below the existing surface, and when entirely free from any surface soil to a depth of two feet. This revision was made effective May 22 and supersedes BEPQ 485, revision 15 effective May 22, 1947.

**Calcium Arsenate**—March production of commercial amounted to 3,379,000 pounds, compared with 2,433,000 pounds in February and 1,221,000 pounds in March, 1947. Stocks are meeting the current spot demand promptly. In one supply quarter, the price was advanced 1c. per pound but material was still available at 9½c. in carlots.

**DDT**—Stocks have remained free and the market holds a competitive position although no announcements of price revision have been made.

**Lead Arsenate**—Output in March registered 3,654,000 pounds of acid and basic, against 3,697,000 pounds in the preceding month and 4,481,000 pounds in March, 1947. Stocks meeting current requirements but not free with market situation in a position to tighten if buying movement increases.

## Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur is finding a steady outlet for domestic use but it is stated that export sales are showing no unusual volume at the present time. Difficulty in obtaining licenses and the dollar problem have worked against heavy foreign business. The Italian sulphur industry is undergoing a crisis because of the prevailing high prices, according to foreign advices. Production costs have risen to such an extent that the resulting increase in prices has caused foreign purchasers of Italian sulphur to seek other sources of supply. New markets are needed to lessen the gap between an output of 600,000 metric tons in the first half of 1947 and domestic consumption of 310,000 tons. Spanish pyrites is quoted at $8 per long ton, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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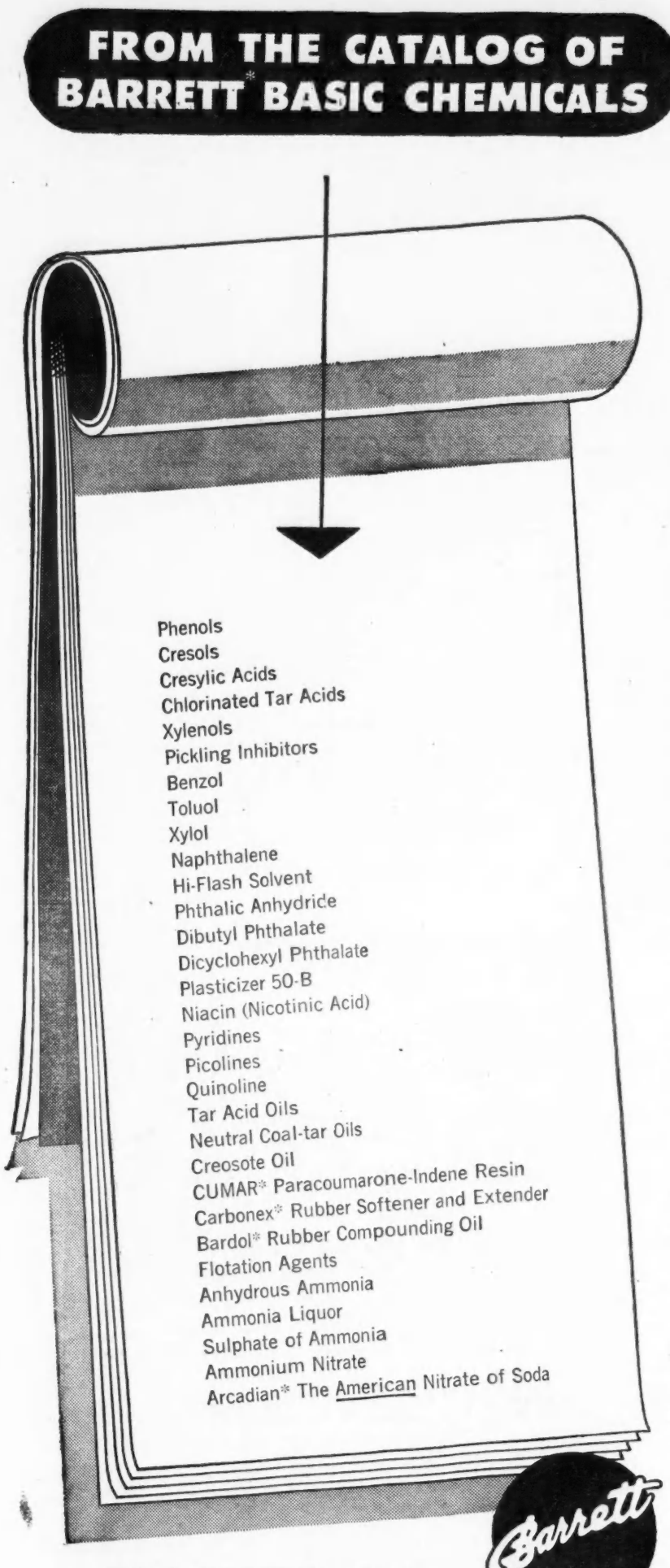


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# Coaltar Chemicals

Prices of coaltar chemicals were unchanged last week, and despite the continuing shortage of supply and the heavy demand, only the dyestuffs industry gave indications that it was planning to put price increases into effect in the immediate future.

In general, it could be said that there were not enough coaltar basic chemicals to go around. Part of the shortage was caused by difficulties in production and the rest of it was brought about by the heavy demands being made on the industry for its products.

A minor falling off in demand had been noted during the past few weeks from the plastics and synthetic resins industries, but when examined against the overall picture, this slight drop was not enough to produce any marked effect on the general supply picture. In most cases, it was reported, decreases in orders did not extend supplies beyond present commitments.

The dyestuffs industry was studying its general price structure with an eye to advancing prices about the first of July. One producer announced that price changes were ready to go into effect on July 1 and were to run about 10 percent higher across the board. Others were understood to be contemplating increases on special items that they felt needed re-adjusting.

About the only item that was in heavy supply was creosote. Domestic production was at a high level, and material from abroad was arriving steadily, with the result that the market was being flooded and sellers were inclined to shade their prices a bit.

Steel production in the United States was scheduled at 96.8 percent of capacity last week. This represented a climb of 1.4 points over the previous week. It was the highest level reported since the middle of March, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The operating rate was equal to 1,744,800 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,719,600 tons in the previous weeks, 1,699,400 tons one year ago, and 1,281,210 tons for the average week in 1940, the highest pre-war year.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 152.8 | 152.8 | 152.6 | 133.8 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—The supply of this material last week was closer to demand than it had been some weeks back, largely because of the increased operations in the steel industry. Last week steel production in the United States was scheduled at 96.8 percent of capacity. This was 1.4 points over the previous week. Price schedules held firm and there were no indications that these would be changed in the near future.

**Coaltar**—No changes in the price structure were reported for this item during the week past. Demand continued at a high point, but as had been the case for some time past, supplies were not at a sufficiently high level to accommodate it. Since the termination of the coal strike, however, the output of tar by steel producers was on a more satisfactory plane than during the strike period.

**Creosote**—The market was still flooded with this material during the past week, and some dealers reported that their major problem was not in selling the item, but in finding adequate storage facilities for it. Domestic production was high and coupled with this were the heavy shipments from England. Demand was good, but not sufficiently brisk to take any appreciable quantities of the overage off the market. Some sources felt that increased activity in the wood preserving field might soon remove some of the excess stocks from the market, but other factors in the industry felt that such demand as might come from wood preservers would still not be sufficient to bring the supply and demand much closer to a balanced relationship. Prices still ranged from 19½c. to 21½c. per gallon, but as supplies piled up, more and more of the material was being moved at or close to the lower figure.

**Cresol**—Less pressure of demand for this material was being made by the synthetic resin and plasticizer industries in recent weeks. The easing in demand in these quarters, however, was not enough to help the supply situation appreciably, since production was still at a low level when examined against the overall demand picture. There were no changes in the price schedule.

**Cresylic Acid**—After recent advances in price, the schedule on petroleum cresylic acid remained firm last week. Demand for the material continued to be heavy, and producers were not able to supply it in sufficient quantities to satisfy the entire market. One hundred two drums of this material came into New York from Antwerp during the week.

Coaltar cresylic acid was still holding firm on price. Demand continued heavy, particularly from the disinfectant, synthetic rosin and plasticizer industries. Supplies were still not sufficient to meet it.

**Naphthalene**—Slightly lessened demand from the plastics industry was resulting in a mildly lower pressure for the industrial material last week, but the drop was far from sufficient to extend current stocks beyond present commitments. The dyestuffs industry was also demanding somewhat less of the material, but this too had only a minor effect on the overall picture. In general, it could be said that stocks were not sufficient to satisfy the needs of the market, but despite this condition the material held firm on price and gave no immediate evidence of changing. Imports from Hamburg last week amounted to 4,400 bags.

**Phenol**—One of the greatest difficulties experienced by handlers of this item was the refusal of England to send any of the material out of the country. Despite its great need for dollars, Britain had to have large stocks of the material to keep its own industrial wheels turning and could spare none for foreign markets. The United States was forced to rely almost solely on its own production, but production at this time was not sufficient to satisfy the needs of users. There was a lessened demand from the plastics industry, but this did not materially affect the supply situation. Although the situation was a difficult one, producers were still holding the line on prices and it was felt that they would probably continue to do so, at least in the immediate future.

**Pyridine**—The denaturing grades were easily available last week, but the shortage still held for the refined material. The price structure continued firm and unchanged.

**Solvent Naphtha**—Demand from protective coatings manufacturers had fallen off somewhat, but not enough to bring about any appreciable easing in the market for this product. Most users were able to obtain enough of this material to satisfy their immediate needs, but that was all. In general, the market was still extremely tight, but producers were still holding the line on prices.

**Toluol**—Demand from protective coatings manufacturers was less than it had been some weeks back, and that situation was helping the overall supply picture to some extent, but expanded aircraft production was expected to get under way soon, and that would have the effect of increasing the demands from industrial finish manufacturers. Roughly, it could be said that supplies of this item were not in the critical stage, but they were still tight and there were no immediate prospects of a ready availability. Prices continued firm and showed no changes from the levels prevailing in the past few months.

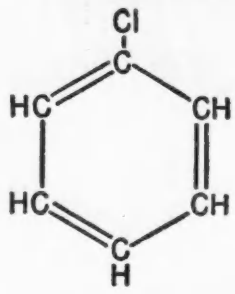
**Xylol**—There were no price changes reported for this item during the past

## Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 22 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid $NH_3$ | lbs. | 1,178,190 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 30,508,920 |
| Benzol | gals. | 3,844,620 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 14,262,300 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 793,728 |
| Naphthalene, crude | lbs. | 1,885,104 |
| Phenol | lbs. | 222,236 |
| Toluol | gals. | 768,624 |
| Xylol | gals. | 173,628 |

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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week, but supplies of it were still at low levels. There had been some slight falling off in demand in recent weeks, but it was still not sufficient to give much easing to the general supply picture. Consumers were able to find enough of the material to fill their needs of the moment, but market conditions made it impossible for them to get much beyond that.

## Dyestuffs

One producer of dyestuffs last week stated that prices on a contract basis will advance about 10 percent as of July 1. Increased cost of transportation was given as one of the principal reasons for the advance. It was explained that the new increase will put prices up approximately 30 percent above what they were in 1929, while retail prices have increased about 88 percent since that time.

Other producers were studying the general price schedule in the dyestuffs field, but as of last week had no announcements to make regarding what they might do with prices. Some of them, in reviewing their schedules, felt that what they needed instead of a blanket 10 percent increase was a re-adjustment of some particular products to bring the prices for those items into line with current conditions in the industry.

During the past week, it was reported, 30 drums of dyestuffs came into New York from Rotterdam.

## Intermediates

**Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic** — Supplies of this item remained at low levels during the period under review, although the demand for the product was good and producers were doing all they could at the moment to meet the requests for it. There were no changes in the price range, the item still being listed at $1.25 to $1.29, works, in barrels.

**Acid, Broener's**—There was still a considerable demand for this material during the past week, but manufacturers of it were faced with the problem of trying to make their stocks go around as far as possible, since the supply picture was not at all a bright one. Despite the difficulties of supply, producers were still holding the line on prices and offering the material at the previously listed figure of $1.34 a pound in barrels. This price was established several weeks back and the industry gave no indications that it was planning any further changes, at least not in the immediate future.

**Acid, Cleve's**—Although the entire dyestuffs industry had slowed down production in recent weeks and as a result was taking less of this acid, as well as other coaltar derivatives, the decrease in requests for Cleve's was not sufficient to cause any great easing in the tight supply picture. The lessened demand from the dyestuffs industry was felt, of course, but the general demand for the product was still great enough to cause a shortage when examined against the insufficient production rate. These conditions had no effect on prices, however, and the material was still available for 61c. to 65c. a pound in barrels, mixed.

**Acid, Fumaric**—The technical, in barrels and drums, was being offered for 27c. to 28c. a pound. There were no indications that these prices would change, at least in the immediate future, although the product was in extremely tight supply and the demand for it was great enough to be causing a pinch in many quarters.

**Acid, Gamma**—There was not a great deal of this material available during the period under review, nor had there been for some time back, but demand for it was as strong as ever and showed no evidence of lessening in the weeks to come. Prices were firm at $1.03 to $1.20 in barrels. Producers indicated that there were no changes in price schedules contemplated for the immediate future.

**Acid, H**—The price of 50c. a pound in barrels, works, remained firm for this item during the past week, and there were no immediate changes in prospect. Demand for it from the dyestuffs makers had fallen off somewhat with the decrease in activity in the dyestuffs field, but when considered against the large general demand for the product, the falling off of dyestuffs orders was not sufficient to increase the overall supplies of the material by any great amount.

**Acid, J**—There was still a heavy demand for this item last week, but despite all that producers of it could do, they still could not bring the supply situation up to levels where it would balance with demand. The heavy calls for the material still had no effect on the price range, and last week the item was being offered for $2.42 to $2.64 in barrels, works, 20 percent basis. This price was established early in the month, and producers gave

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no indications that any immediate changes in the price structure were in prospect.

**Acid, Maleic**—The powdered, in drums, was going for 26c. to 30c. last week, a price range which was established just after the turn of the year, and which producers indicated might continue to hold for some time yet. Demand for the material showed no appreciable change from that of recent weeks and producers were still faced with the difficult situation of trying to make their present facilities and raw materials go as far as possible towards satisfying the demand.

**Acid, Malic**—The 47c. price for this material, powdered, in kegs, held last week despite the heavy demand for the item and the relatively short supply. Although supplies of the product had been short for some time, the above price had held from January and there were no indications that it might change in the immediate future.

**Acid, Neville and Winther's**—After increasing in price a few weeks back, this item last week remained firm at 76c. to 80c. and suppliers of it gave no evidence that any further changes were anticipated in the immediate future. Demand for the material was still running at high levels, but there were shortages as to supply and some buyers were running into difficulties when it came to buying the material in the amounts they needed and when they wanted it.

**Acid, Picramic**—Continuing difficulties in the supply situation were placing a stumbling block in the way of buyers during the past week.

**Acid, S**—In barrels, at the works, this material was still going at $2.54 to $2.75 last week. This range was established early in May and there were no indications that it would undergo any changes in the immediate future. There was a good demand for the item, but supplies of it were not at particularly high levels.

**Betanaphthol**—Supplies were tight and were outweighed by demand last week. The resublimed, in drums, at the works, was being offered at 75c. a pound. The technical, in barrels, in carload lots, was being quoted at 27½c. to 30c. a pound at the works, and in less than carload lots, at the works, at 29½c. to 32c. a pound.

**Betanaphthylamine**—The technical, in barrels, at the works, was still being quoted at 62c. to 70c. last week. This range was established early in May and there were no indications among producers that further changes were contemplated in the immediate future. The product continued in strong demand, but supplies of it were still short.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—This article has been exempted from key-industry duty in Great Britain for the period April 1 through August 19, 1948.

## Coaltar Intermediates 1947 Imports Reported

Imports of coaltar intermediates during 1947 totaled 2,642,926 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission. The 1947 total, having a foreign value of $530,133, compared with 1946 imports of 3,120,564 pounds, valued at $437,169. Principal suppliers of intermediates during 1947 were Australia and Canada, with smaller quantities coming from the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Breakdown of the import figures for 1947, in pounds, is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Aminochlorodiethylaniline hydrochloride | 220 |
| Biguanide | 2 |
| Chemicals for preparing sensitized or transparent paper— | |
| Azo 47 and Chrome 47 | 12 |
| D powder | 275 |
| PS and Ms | 330 |
| Chloroacetoaminopyrocatechol base | 72 |
| Chloroacetoaminopyrocatechol hydrochloride | 17 |
| p-Chloroaniline | 6,720 |
| p-Chloro-m-cresol | 2,000 |
| Chloro-o-nitrobenzene | 92,163 |
| Chloro-p-nitrobenzene | 25,170 |
| o-Cresol | 266,631 |
| m-Cresol | 1,574 |
| p-Cresol | 2,516 |
| Diazo compounds, A, B, GD | 26 |
| Diazodiethylaniline | 25 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) | 15,000 |
| Dimethylaniline (xylidene) | 712,737 |
| Fluolite AL | 62,935 |
| Hexachlorocyclohexane (Benzene hexachloride) | 4,408 |
| Methylcyclohexanol | 110 |
| Mitin FF supra | 9,922 |
| Naphthalene, refined | 454,380 |
| 2-Naphthol-3,6-disulphonic acid, sodium salt (R salt) | 2,197 |
| a-Naphthylthiourea preparation | 5 |
| o-Nitroanisol | 11,023 |
| Phenol | 1,142 |
| Phthalic anhydride | 142,806 |
| Rubber chemical | 1,000 |
| Styrene, monomeric | 736,736 |
| Textile assistants— | |
| Irgamine L | 1,103 |
| Sandolite S | 2,205 |
| Sapamine KWC | 11,000 |
| Tinegal CV | 1,102 |
| Tinopal BH | 220 |
| Uvitex RS | 605 |
| Thiotan RS | 8,818 |
| Toluenesulphonyl chloride | 2,315 |
| All other | 355 |
| Total: | |
| Quantity | 2,642,926 |
| Value | $530,133 |

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•

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# Petroleum Derivatives

Stability continued to keynote the petroleum derivatives market last week. Aromatic and aliphatic solvents were both short, the former exhibiting increasing tightening during the week. Buying interest ranged from sluggish to moderate.

With demand remaining at previous levels, there were signs in the market that petroleum toluol and xylol were due for more critical days ahead. At least one maker reported that all of that company's output was being taken up by current demand and that, in some instances, business was refused. The aviation fuel situation, at the same time, was expected to intensify the situation after July 1. Meanwhile, shipments of petroleum aromatics were fairly regular last week, with only minor delays in certain areas. Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends were scarce in the main.

Aliphatic materials, on the short side for some weeks, continued that way last week. Mineral spirits was particularly limited. The tight supply position of these materials was generally believed due to the current practice of petroleum-derivative makers of increasing gasoline production at the expense of aliphatic output because of higher profit margins on the former. Although quotations were firm, the spokesmen of at least two Eastern companies indicated that an increase in the differential between steel-drum and tankwagon quotations was imminent in that area.

## Solvents and Diluents

**Cleaners' Naphtha**—Reduced quantities of this solvent continued to be reported in the market last week, as petroleum-derivative makers held to their policy of increasing gasoline production at the expense of aliphatics. Though tight, this material was still going out to regular customers in reasonably good amounts during the week. Demand remained spotty. Price-wise, there was no activity.

**Protective Coatings Solvents**—Although buying interest showed no substantial improvement over levels of previous weeks, there were some indications last week that petroleum toluol and xylol were tending to become considerably shorter. At least one manufacturer said that that company was selling all of its current output and had been compelled to refuse business in some cases. Meanwhile, the government requirement that 10 percent aromatics be included in aviation fuel, which becomes effective July 1, was expected to limit supplies even further. Shipments were fairly regular during the week. Some delays were reported in certain areas, but they were said to be very minor. The price structure remained on a par with levels of previous weeks.

Supplies of both higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued unchanged, as did market quotations. Although certain grades of higher boiling range aromatics were said to have completely disappeared from the market, most types were available in very limited quantities. Blends were equally scarce, although one or two items in this category were in free supply.

Aliphatics, which have been rather limited for some weeks, continued short during the past week. Mineral spirits was said to be particularly low. Ordinarily a surprising situation in view of the persistingly sluggish demand, the shortness of supply was largely believed due to the current practice of favoring gasoline production over aliphatic output.

Prices of all aliphatic solvents were firm. However, some sources believed that an increase of the differential between steel-drum and tankwagon quotations was imminent on the East Coast. The expected rise was being brought on, not by the increasing costs of drums, but primarily by rising labor costs. As of last week, all companies in the East maintained previous differentials, but an upward movement was not far off, according to the spokesmen of at least two companies.

Although interest in lacquer diluent continued to lag, supplies remained short. The higher profit margin on gasoline was held responsible. Meanwhile, deliveries were reported going out in reasonable quantities, but conditions were by no means easy. Prices held.

Mineral spirits were tighter than other aliphatics last week, with at least one maker reporting difficulty in keeping up with current commitments. Buying interest in general was lax. Prices were maintained in all areas.

Stoddard solvent was also severely short during the week. Demand remained sluggish and prices were firm. The shortage was believed due to reduced production of aliphatics, brought on by the heavy gasoline demand.

V. M. & P. naphtha was in better supply than other aliphatics, but the supply position of this solvent was still not comfortable. This despite reduced buying interest. Prices continued at levels of former weeks.

**Rubber Solvents**—Reduced production of aliphatics took their toll of these products during the week, resulting in less material on the market. Demand was steady, but by no means strong. The price structure remained on a par with that of the previous week.

### Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

### Markets at Other Centers

*Los Angeles.*—Call for solvents and diluents remained excellent here. Prices were steady. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, 50 to 199 gallons, 19.2c.

## Miscellaneous

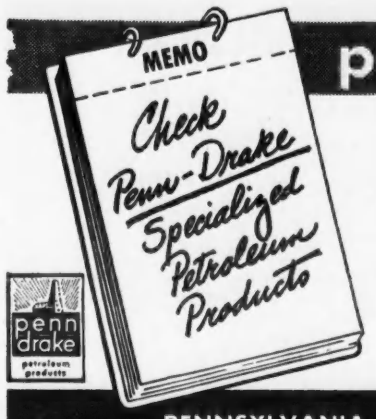
**Crude Oil**—The American Petroleum Institute reported that the daily average production for the week ended May 15 was 5,423,000 barrels, or 10,000 barrels above the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,640,000 barrels were 38,000 barrels above the level of the previous week, and 738,000 barrels above the week ended May 17, 1947. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Mines reported the daily average production of crude petroleum during March at 5,406,000 barrels, an increase of 53,000 barrels over the February record. Crude runs to stills in March averaged 5,387,000 barrels daily, 7,000 barrels more than the daily average in February and 544,000 barrels above the figures for March, 1947. Daily average imports of foreign crude were 280,000 barrels, a decline of 8,000 barrels per day from the February figure and 19,000 barrels under the level of March, last year. Completion of 1,630 oil wells in March represented an increase of 224 over February, owing to sharp gains in Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico. Active drilling rigs numbered 4,423 on March 31, compared with 4,235 on February 29. The demand for domestic crude oil increased 10,000 barrels daily to 5,326,000 barrels, 11 percent above March, 1947, but larger production permitted the addition of 80,000 barrels daily to stocks of domestic crude. Total stocks of crude petroleum, domestic and foreign, were 234,164,000 barrels on March 31, compared with 231,419,000 barrels on February 29. The total crude oil capacity reported by operating refineries was 5,845,000 barrels daily, indicating an operating ratio of 92.2 in March compared with 92.5 in February.

**Natural Gasoline**—Daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products increased in March, according to the Bureau of Mines, and was 12 percent above that for March, 1947. The largest contributing factor in the March rise was the start of operations at a new cycle plant in Louisiana. Stocks at plants and terminals increased 8,673,000 gallons and decreased at refineries 3,066,000 gallons.

### Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 15 totaled 221,772,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,717,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 55,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 261,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 206,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 7,048,000 barrels, a decrease of 66,000 barrels.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

While demand for sizing materials was light and spasmodic last week, a steady call was noted for deliveries against former contracts. Prices were unchanged and well maintained for all materials. Shutting down of all potato starch plants in Maine shortly for the season has caused this market to stiffen, irrespective of the spotty demand. Unsold stocks at the mills were estimated at 2,000 tons, which were closely held at current prices. Trading in tapioca flour was confined to the higher grades on the spot which were reported limited. Medium grades were in larger supply and moving in a hand to mouth manner. Corn dextrin continued in active request with producers still several weeks behind delivery schedules. Interest in cornstarch was slow and stocks were reported plentiful, though well held at unchanged quotations. Sago flour was firm for shipment and this was reflected in the spot situation.

There was no improvement in the demand for tanning materials. Tanners were practically out of the market for most materials, though active inquiry was noted for mangrove bark and wattle extract for shipment from primary centers. Mangrove bark was unavailable because of the lack of exportable sizes to meet government regulations. Inquiry for wattle extract also was keen, but scarcity of offerings prevented the placing of orders for considerable tonnage. Valonia powdered extract was firmer. Higher asking prices for beards caused tanners to withdraw limited buying interest.

Production of woolen and worsted fabrics (except felt) amounted to nearly 132,000,000 linear yards, during the first quarter of 1948, a 2 percent increase over the fourth quarter of 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. Compared with the previous quarter, production of fabrics for men's and boys' wear increased 4,000,000 linear yards, or 7 percent, and for women's and children's wear 1,000,000 linear yards, or 3 percent.

Stocks of wool of the sheep amounted to 429,000,000 pounds (scoured basis) on the April 3 inventory date, according to the Bureau of the Census. This quantity was 3 percent less than the 443,000,000 pounds held on January 3. Stocks of domestic apparel class wools decreased 9 percent but stocks of foreign apparel class wools were 2 per cent above those on the previous inventory date; carpet wool stocks increased 6 percent.

Cotton broad woven goods production amounted to 2,579,000,000 yards in the first quarter 1948, the Bureau of the Census announced. This was the largest quarterly production reported since the second quarter 1943 and was 10,000,000 yards greater than for the fourth quarter 1947.

Production of rayon broad woven goods totaled 538,000,000 yards in the first quarter 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was 4 percent above the 516,000,000 yards in the fourth quarter 1947 and was the greatest quarterly production reported since this series began in 1943.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Valonia ext., powd., ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 375.5 | 375.5 | 375.5 | 312.2 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Chemicals

**Aluminum, Acetate**—Market remained steady under a good demand for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change and well held.

**Bichromates**—Production of soda bichromate and chromate was placed at 7,971 short tons in March, compared with 7,106 tons in February and 7,129 tons during March last year. The output moved steadily against current contracts. Market was firm at unchanged quotations.

**Soda, Acetate**—This material continued in light supply. Demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were held at former levels.

**Soda, Hydrosulphite**—Steady request was reported for delivery on previous contracts. Market steady at current quotations.

**Sulphonated Oils**—Consuming inquiry was restricted for prompt delivery. Prices were steady and unchanged for all sulphonated oils and fats.

## Sizing Materials

**Albumen, Egg**—This market remained on a firm basis as a result of steady consuming demand and subnormal production which was sold well ahead. Technical grade continued in tight supply and was closely held at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound, as to quantity for prompt delivery. Edible flake was reported in good request, with some producers sold up for the next few months. Prices ranged from $2.65 to $2.70 per pound, depending upon quantity for spot and prompt delivery. Egg production during the second half of 1948 will be about 5 percent below the same period in 1947, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. However, substantially larger stocks of shell eggs will be available from cold storage so that domestic supplies will be only slightly smaller.

**Albumin, Blood**—Settlement of the strike at packing plants and resumption of production will improve the supply situation during the next two weeks. The strike in producers' plants, in progress since March 16, resulted in the clearance of warehouse stocks. Prices while unchanged were merely nominal.

**Corn Sugar**—Trading was light and mainly for actual needs. Tanners chipped sugar was unchanged at former quotations.

**Dextrin, Corn**—Consuming inquiry continued active. Supplies were limited as production was sold ahead. Deliveries against contracts were in steady request. Prices were unchanged and steady.

**Egg, Yolk**—Business was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Market was steady, ranging from 97c. to $1.05 per pound, on the spot, as to quantity. Carlots were quoted at 95c. to 96c. per pound for prompt delivery.

**Sago Flour**—Trading was limited to small lots for immediate requirements. Market was steady at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound for spot supplies and reflected the firmness of replacements.

**Starch, Corn**—Demand continued of good volume for prompt delivery against contracts. While new business was reported slow, quotations were unchanged and maintained at former levels. Visible supply of corn was reduced 417,000 bushels to 4,543,000 bushels for the week ended May 22, compared with 17,254,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was indicated by the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Starch, Potato**—While trading was reported as moderate, the market remained steady due to the small production in Maine, which has reduced unsold stocks to about 2,000 tons. All mills in Maine were expected to be shut down by next week. Carlots were held at 8½c. per pound, New York, and lesser quantities at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Production during the Summer was reported uncertain, because of poor potato crop prospects in the South.

**Tapioca Flour**—Business was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. The higher grades were limited on the spot and commanded more interest for prompt shipment from Brazil. Medium grades were in better supply. High grades were unchanged at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, and medium at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, according to quality and quantity.

## Tanning Materials

**Chestnut Extract**—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Market was unchanged and fairly steady.

**Divi-Divi**—Despite quiet trading, prices of replacements continued firm. Offerings for shipments were light and well held at former levels.

**Mangrove Bark**—Supplies for shipment were reported practically unavailable because of the lack of bark of ⅜ inches thick for export to meet government regulations. It was stated that this scarcity may not be relieved for some time. Quotations were unchanged, but more or less nominal. Arrivals totaled 936 bags at New York last week for delivery on prior contracts.

**Myrobalans** — Tanners indicated little interest in replacements, and were using recent arrivals booked for shipment two months ago. Primary market was reported steady at former quotations. Im-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ports totaled 12,000 bags at New York and 2,000 bags at Baltimore last week for delivery against former orders.

**Quebracho Extract**—Buying interest continued slow. Tanners were reported to have sizable inventories of most tanning materials and showed little interest in replacements. Prices for shipment were unchanged and well held. Imports were reported at 7,810 bags at Baltimore last week and delivered on former orders.

**Valonia**—Inquiry was slow, but advices from Turkey stated the market firm, with the price trend higher for beards. Beards were quoted nominally at $84 to $85 per ton, ex-dock and cups, at $57 to $58, same basis. Powdered extract was firmer at 11c. per pound, duty extra, ex-dock.

**Wattle**—Extract continued to command an active inquiry. Trading was restricted, owing to light offerings from primary centers. There is less interest shown in replacements for bark. Prices of all grades were unchanged and well maintained. Imports of bark totaled 10,427 bales and 12,010 bags of extract at Atlantic ports last week for delivery on prior contracts.

## Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst. To Conduct Summer Clinics

The Institute of Polymer Research and the division of applied physics of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn will present a series of summer laboratory clinics during June and July. The four separate clinics will discuss the following subjects:—"Weight and Shape of Macro Molecules in Solution," June 7 to 11; "Polymerization Techniques," June 21 to 25; "Industrial Applications of X-Ray Diffraction," June 28 to July 9, and "Advanced X-Ray Diffraction," July 12 to 17.

Dr. Herman F. Mark, head of the Institute of Polymer Research, will be in charge of the first clinic; Dr. Turner Alfrey, assistant professor of polymer chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will take charge of the second, and the third and fourth will be under the direction of Dr. Isidor Fankuchen, head of the division of applied physics.

## Glyco Products Making Diglycol Stearate S

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., is producing on a tonnage basis diglycol stearate S for use as a lubricant and mold-release agent for molding water-dispersible powders into blocks, tablets and pellets. The process is said to be applicable to molded detergent cakes, dye tablets, cosmetic tablets, white-shoe dressing cakes, colored pencil leads and water-color tablets, among others.

The incorporation of diglycol stearate S in molding powders is said to permit faster ejection, prevent sticking, breaking and surface imperfections, and to add to the cohesive strength of the molded product. Because of its surface-active properties, it is said to promote better spreading of the finished product when it is wetted and applied to the final surface.

## Herstein Addresses College Groups

Karl M. Herstein, Herstein Laboratories, Inc., New York, recently addressed four university groups in New York on behalf of the American Institute of Chemists student relations committee. He spoke to faculty groups at Columbia University and Brooklyn College and to student groups at Queens College and Brooklyn College, taking as his topic the profession of chemistry.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Reichhold Chemicals**, Inc., has an award from the International Council of Industrial Editors for its house magazine, "By Gum."

**A. J. Bayer Company**, manufacturer of special tanks for chemical plants, Houston, Texas, is constructing a $75,000 addition to its plant in that city.

**Turco Products**, Inc., presented a review of the adaptations and application of new wetting agents and detergents at a recent conference of its district managers.

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# Research Indicates Wider Use of Rutin

**Experimental clinical studies indicate therapeutic application *other* *than* treatment of capillary fragility associated with hypertension**

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Clinical tests have shown that Rutin may prove valuable in the treatment of hemorrhagic diseases, but the routine use must await full and detailed clinical studies.

If you plan to market any dosage form of Rutin, Baker asks the opportunity of quoting prices and placing a Rutin bibliography in your hands. Address your letter to: *Fine Chemical Division,* J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

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**Baker's Chemicals**

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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Upward price movements in the unsettled markets on menthol and quicksilver caused the price index to advance 1.3 points last week. Menthol was particularly strong on the Brazilian market for shipment, having advanced some $2 in the past eight weeks, and currently moving upward. This left the New York market in a somewhat unsettled position where demand was relatively low and advances of 40c. per pound were made. Quicksilver advanced by $2 per flask, and the cartel reportedly advanced their prices by $4 per flask. Other price changes were upward adjustments in fish liver oils in the face of strong demand and a world wide shortage of vitamin A. Various concentrations were advanced from 1 to 4 cents per million units.

Meanwhile, castor beans dropped $20 per long ton which would indicate a comparable drop in the oil in the near future if the current trend persists. Methylal was essentially all being refined, with the result that crude prices were withdrawn and certain price changes effected on refined material which was moving in increasing quantities as an industrial solvent. Tank prices on methylal were unchanged but carlot and less carlot drum prices were reduced 1 cent per pound.

Procaine Penicillin G was finding an increasing demand, mostly at the expense of the older sodium and calcium types. This newer development is a chemical compound resulting from the reaction of a molecule of procaine with a molecule of penicillin G.

The United Kingdom exempted normal butyl alcohol and normal butyl acetate from key industry duty for the period of April 1 to August 19.

In general the market position of most pharmaceuticals was one of firm prices and ample supplies available for prompt shipment. There were exceptions, of course, such as streptomycin and several other items which have been short over recent months. Glycerin was in the position of reasonable balance with demand, and even though the operations of the soap industry were expected to continue throughout the second quarter at a level considerably under the first quarter, the general feeling was that the glycerin market would not show any marked tightening. Demand for industrial ketone, ester, and alcohol solvents remained active and these items were moving in good volume.

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Fish liver oils, 1c. to 4c. per 1,000,000 units.
Menthol, 40c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

**Prices Reduced**

Castor beans, $20 per long ton.
Methylal, drms., 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 254.8 | 253.5 | 252.2 | 253.5 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

**Acetone, CP** — This market held firm under strong demand for solvent uses as a solvent for acetylene gas in cylinders, and in processes in the manufacture of acetate rayon, photographic films and other cellulose products. It was also moving in fair quantities as a basic product for certain organic syntheses. Prices were currently in the range of 8c. to 8½c. per pound in tankcars.

**Acid, Aminoacetic, N. F.**—Prompt delivery on this readily available item was reported at firm prices in the range of $1.50 to $1.75 per pound depending upon the quantity purchased. Principle consumption was in the field of muscular treatment, and the volume of material moving in the market remained at its usual limit of small quantities.

**Acid, Folic**—The use of this item in the treatment of macrocytic anemias continued on the increase, and bulk producers reported production facilities as quite adequate to meet the demand, with shipments going forward promptly. Prices were firm and unchanged from the level of $2 per gram maintained over recent months. This material was finding wide acceptance in the treatment of all anemias of this type with the exception of pernicious anemia where a combination of folic acid and liver extract was reported to be more effective than either one alone.

**Acid, Mandelic, N. F.** — A firm price structure on this phenylglycollic acid in the range of $1.85 to $2.10 per pound depending upon the quantity ordered, was maintained. Supplies were readily available for prompt delivery. Its volume was limited with respect to use as a urinary tract bactericide, particularly in the form of its ammonium salt, and the low volume of business was due in most part to its replacement for this purpose by sulphonamides.

**Acid Salicylic** — USP material was unchanged in price from the level of 40c. in barrels and 47c. in less than barrel lots maintained over recent months. Supplies were reported as relatively easy in a market where demand was described as quite good. Technical material moved in good volume at prices of 31c. per pound in large quantities.

**Argols**—Steady foreign markets in this item were reported, and there was no indication that there would be any change in this situation in the immediate future. The replacement market, meanwhile, remained firm and unchanged.

**Bromides** — The metal bromides were reported in good supply with shipments prompt. Firm price schedules were being maintained in all quarters. N. F. granular ammonium bromide was quoted at 36c. to 37c. per pound in barrels while quotations in drums varied from 37c. to 40c. Sodium and potassium bromides kept their usual identical price structure in which the USP material was quoted at 33c. to 34c. per pound for the granular material, with the powder running generally at a 10c. premium. Strontium bromide showed some wider variation in price under a spread of 62c. to 75c. per pound for the N. F. grade. Magnesium bromide was quoted at 90c. to $1 per pound while N. F. calcium bromide held to a range of 75c. to 85c. The alkyl bromides such as methyl and ethyl bromides, held to their levels prevailing over recent months.

**Butyl Alcohol** — The normal synthetic product was currently being offered under a price structure of 17½c. per pound in tankcars, 19c. in drum carlots and 20c. in less than carlots. Demand was reported as strong, and a shortage of butyl alcohols has for sometime been one of the bottlenecks in the production of certain synthetic resin solutions such as urea-formaldehyde and melamine resins.

It is important to note that the United Kingdom has exempted normal butyl alcohol and normal butyl acetate from key industry duty from the period of April 1 to August 19.

**Castor Beans**—A drop of some $20 per long ton was reported on castor beans from Brazil with the current quotations on the order of $135.00 per long ton. Some business was reported to have been done at $140.00. It was reported that Bombay, India was quoting to London at 61 pounds per ton which is equivalent to $244.00 in American money. This drop in the price of castor beans, together with a low demand currently existing for castor oil, would indicate that a reduction in the price of oil is to be anticipated.

Arrivals of castor beans totaled 3,365 bags last week, equivalent to 504,750 pounds; compared with 38,305 bags, or 5,745,750 pounds the previous week. The corresponding week one year ago imports totaled 29,395 bags equivalent to 4,409,250 pounds.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year became 578,892 bags or 81,833,800 pounds, as compared with 744,947 bags equivalent to 111,742,050 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

**Calcium Mandelate USP**—This material was in plentiful supply and moving in a steady, relatively low volume, for use as a urinary bactericide; although it was to some extent being replaced for this purpose by a wider use of the sulphonamides. Prices currently quoted for this calcium salt of mendelic acid ranged from $1.85 in 1,000 pound lots to $2.10 per pound for 25 pound lots.

**Calcium Pantothenate**—This dextrorotatory nutritional auxillary was quoted under a firm price of 7½c. per gram, and was reportedly in good demand for use in multivitamin preparations as a part of the vitamin B complex used in the treatment of deficiency diseases. Supplies were reported as ample to meet all calls and with production flexible with the demand.

**Carbinol, Methylisobutyl**—On a freight allowed basis, this important solvent was being quoted in the East at 14c. per

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*


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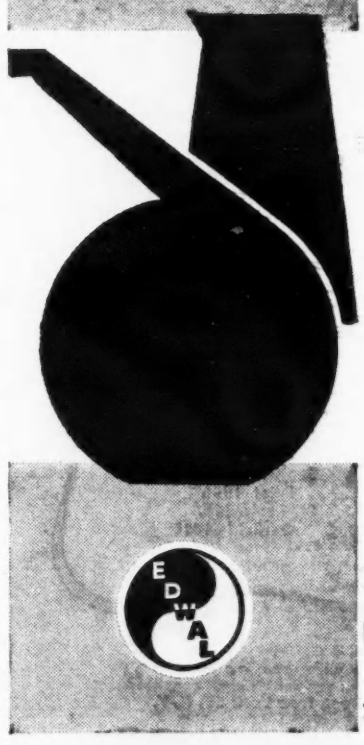

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pound in tankcars, 15½c. in drum carlots, and 16½c. in less than carlots.

**Choline Chloride**—This member of the vitamin B complex was reported in ample supply, with current quotations in 100 pound lots holding firm at $3.00 per pound, packaged in fiber drums. The feeding grade was priced somewhat lower at $2.20 per pound. Pharmaceutical preparations were making a wider use of choline dihydrogen citrate as a replacement for the chloride because of its more pleasant acid taste and lesser hygroscopic nature. The dihydrogen product was quoted at the same price as the chloride.

**Cinchophen N.F.** — This phenylcinchoninic acid was in moderate demand for the treatment of gout for which it is regarded as a specific, and for its analgesic and antipyretic effects in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatic fever. Supplies were reported as good and prices were quoted in 100 pound lots at $4.20 for the heavy density material and $4.00 for the standard density.

**Di-isobutyl Ketone**—This slow evaporating solvent which finds use in lacquer formulations based on vinyl resins, nitrocellulose, and other synthetics as well as being an intermediate chemical in certain organic syntheses was reported in good demand. Prices currently quoted stood at 16c., works, in tankcars, 17½c. in drum carlots and 18c. in less than carlots.

**2-Ethyl Hexyl Alcohol**—This material, which should be distinguished from octyl alcohol, was finding wide use in industry. Particularly in solvent combinations for lacquers which are to be brushed or dipped to assist leveling, and in spray mist coats of synthetic alkyd enamels. Prices currently quoted were on a works basis of 23½c. per pound in tankcars, 30c. in drum carlots and 30½c. in less than drum carlots.

**Ethyl Acetate**—Under strong demand as a solvent in lacquer formulations, this ester solvent was quoted on a freight allowed basis for 99 percent synthetic material at 12¾c. per pound in tankcars, 14¼c. in drum carlots, and 15¼c. in less than carlots.

**Ethyl Acetoacetate**—Moving in good volume last week for the manufacture of such items as Hansa pigments, pyrazolone, pharmaceuticals, and other organic synthetic products, this item was currently quoted at 40½c. per pound in tankcars, 41½c. in drum carlots, and 42½c. in less than carlots.

**Fishliver Oils**—A serious world-wide shortage of vitamin A existed in which the demand for fish oils was exceedingly heavy and very considerably in excess of supply. This shortage was due for the most part to insufficient fish source. The most critical shortage was in the supply of available sharks which were becoming seriously less in numbers because for a long time they were being caught faster than they could reproduce. This is particularly evident when it is realized that the shark bear their young only after a long period of gestation. While some conservation measures are attempted in such areas as the California coast, the overall effort was a serious and difficult problem and not particularly effective. It is only in the male shark that Vitamin A is found in appreciable quantities, but there was no effective way of conserving the females or preventing their slaughter. Accordingly, more and more of the vitamin A supply had to come from other fish.

In order to conserve potency, the industry has learned to handle the livers more carefully, with the result that there was less off grade oils available for feed purposes, and the feeding industry was faced with a particularly acute shortage of vitamin A. Imported last week were some 9 drums of shark liver oil from Luangoa.

It was reported that under the European Recovery plan England came in for some $7,000,000 worth of vitamin A. The requirements of other countries were lumped together under pharmaceuticals, and the amount hidden in that category was as yet undetermined. At least, the American market was threatened with a more critical shortage in the future as a result of the world shortage and ERP allocations. Producers of vitamin A from natural oils, from distillation processes and from saponification processes were hard pressed to keep up with the backlog of orders. Meanwhile, the market was advancing, pricewise feed grades of 20,000 to 80,000 units per gram were being quoted in drums at 30c. to 33c. per million units. Pharmaceutical oils of 50,000 to 125,000 units per gram were still being quoted at 36c. to 37½c. per million units, but the 200,000 unit oil was currently quoted at 42c. per million. Concentrated oils of 100,000 units per gram were quoted at 38c. per million units, while 200,000 unit oil was listed at 42c., 500,000 unit oil at 46c. and 1,000,000 unit oil at 49c. to 54c.

At a time when the demand was less, American production used to account for some 70 to 75 trillion units, but currently it was estimated that the annual production would be around 60 trillion units.

**Formaldehyde** — This import chemical intermediate used extensively in the synthetic resin industry for the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde, and other condensation resinous products, as well as in a host of other end-uses, was still in relatively short supply. As a result of the recently eased supply position of methanol resulting from stepped up production, the formaldehyde supply position has shown a marked improvement. It is by no means free, but has eased appreciably. Prices remained firm at levels established some months ago following an upward adjustment of methanol prices.

**Glycerin**—This market last week was in a position of reasonably good balance between supply and demand. Production has dropped off slightly due to diminished

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operations of the soap manufacturing industry which curtailed operations beginning around April 1 as a result of excessive production rates during the first quarter.

Production of soap during the first quarter was around 58,330,000 pounds. If such a rate were to be maintained during the year, production would be greater than last year which was a peak year for demand and production. Accordingly, while saponification operations were deliberately curtailed as a result of accumulated stocks of soap, and such a schedule was likely to continue through June, there was a general feeling that the glycerin supply in the meantime would not be threatened or the market tighten significantly.

According to a Bureau of Census report, factory production of glycerin in April, 1948 amounted to 15,578,000 pounds of crude (100 percent basis), 6,715,000 pounds of high gravity and yellow distilled, and 8,293,000 pounds of CP glycerin. These figures indicate the above mentioned diminished production when compared with the March figures of 19,522,000; 7,699,000; and 11,350,000 pounds respectively. Stocks at the end of April were in relatively the same position as at the end of March.

**Guiacol**—The N.F. carbonate was holding firm in price at $2.85 per pound. Guiacol crystals, N.F., were listed at $1.75, and the liquid at $1.80 to $1.85. The supply position was described as quite adequate.

**Hexanol**—Current price schedules on hexanol were on a works basis at levels of 26c. per pound in tankcars, 27½c. in drum carlots and 28c. in less than carlots.

**Menthol**—The Brazilian market was very strong with quotations for shipment advancing some $2 in the last eight weeks. Spot New York prices were roughly in the range of $9 to $9.25 per pound, in a definitely unsettled market.

**Methanol**—Recently increased production of this material created a somewhat eased supply position in the market, but the product could not be described as free. Heavy demand from the process industries took all that could be produced. Prices meanwhile held firm, with the synthetic material being quoted in tankcars in the zone area in the range of 27c. to 28c. per gallon.

**Methylal**—This industrial solvent which has been moving in increasing volume was essentially all being refined. Prices on crude were withdrawn, and the prices on refined material revised. The tankcar price of 4½c. per pound was retained, but drum prices were reduced 1c. per pound to levels of 6c. for carlots and 7c. for less than carlots.

**Molasses**—There was no reported change in the price structure of this material. Last week fermenters brought into this country some 1,976,797 gallons.

**Morpholine**—Works prices on this secondary amine widely used in industry for varied applications from emulsification to corrosion inhibition, were listed currently at 58c. per pound in tankcars, 59½c. in carlots and 60c. in less than carlots.

**Penicillin G** — The demand for this material in its various forms continued strong against moderate supply. The amorphous calcium product in bulk quantities of a billion units or more sold in the range of 13c. to 14c. per 100,000 to 1,000,000 units. Amorphous sodium on the same basis was quoted at prices ranging from 14½c. to 16½c. in quantities ranging from 100,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 units. Sodium penicillin in bottles of 100,000 units were wholesaled at 24c. to 25c. per bottle, while 200,000 unit material was quoted at 43.2c. per bottle.

**Penicillin G, Procaine** — This important newer form of penicillin in which a molecule of procaine is reacted with a molecule of penicillin G to form a definite chemical compound was finding increased use serving to ease pain at the same time it arrests infection. It was claimed to have the additional advantage, when administered as usual in sesame oil, of eliminating the necessity of using wax in the preparation. Development of uses of procaine penicillin G in saline solutions was expected to make this market still more active. Bulk prices on this material ranged from 15c. to 17c. per 100,000 units. Bottles of 10cc having 300,000 units were quoted at the wholesale druggists level of $8 to $10 per bottle. per bottle.

**Streptomycin**—A severe shortage of this material was still characteristic of the market, and prices were holding firm to levels of $2.20 per gram to hospitals and $1.75 per gram to wholesalers. Exporters were limited to exports of $100 worth per week without a license.


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## Argentina, Netherlands Sign Trade Agreement

The governments of Argentina and the Netherlands have signed a trade agreement covering the years 1949 to 1952, inclusive. Under its terms, the Dutch government promises to exert all of its influence and to adopt all possible means in order to sell annually to Argentina 300 metric tons of tin, 3,000 metric tons of rubber and other goods.

In addition, the Netherlands has agreed to give every facility, once internal requirements are satisfied, for Argentina to acquire annually the following products, among others, in the minimum quantity or value indicated:

Quinine products, 200,000 guilders; opium and cocoa alkaloids (including synthetic pharmaceutical products), 205,000 guilders; caffeine and theobromine, 140,000 guilders; synthetic perfumes, essences, stearic oils, and so forth, 1,500,000 guilders; citronella oil, 200,000 guilders; spices, 500,000 guilders; anilines, 950,000 guilders; petroleum products, 500,000 guilders; tar products, 1,000,000 guilders; hexachlorobenzene, 350 tons; rayon cloth impregnated in rubber, 100 tons, and paints and crayons, 200,000 guilders.

In return, Argentina will sell to the Netherlands the minimum annual quantities indicated of the following goods, depending on the existence of exportable surplus: quebracho extract, 7,500 metric tons; quebracho extract for the Netherlands West Indies, 300 metric tons, and casein, 800 metric tons.

Once the internal requirements of the country are satisfied, Argentina has agreed to give every facility to the Netherlands to acquire the following goods, among others, in the specified annual minimum quantity or value:

Bones, 5,000 metric tons; tankage, 20,000 metric tons; linseed oil, 19,000 metric tons; linseed oil for the Netherlands West Indies, 1,200 metric tons; sunflower seed oil, 5,000 metric tons; tallow, 2,000 metric tons, and animal organs, 1,100,000 Argentine pesos. If the Netherlands buys linseed and sunflower seed oils, the agreement requires it to buy three times as much oil cake as oil.

## Cleveland Drug Club Told Of Conditions in India

The Cleveland Drug and Chemical Club, meeting monthly in the Carter hotel, Cleveland, heard Ullal Sundar Kini, a representative of the Department of Commerce and Industry of India, explain that industrailization of its economy is one of the greatest needs of his country today.

Mr. Kini spoke at some length on present conditions in India and the formation of the Indian government, and stressed the great need for industrialization in all fields in that country. The speaker, who has been in the United States ten months studying the set-up of the pharmaceutical industry, said that his country needs the good will of the world, and especially that of the United States, if it is to achieve it end.

Speaking on the same program was Dr. Blake Crider, head of the department of psychology at Fenn College, Cleveland. He spoke on "The Emotional Aspects of Personality."

## Allaire, Woodward & Co. Appoints New York Agent

Allaire, Woodward & Co., pharmaceutical chemist and drug miller, Peoria, Ill., has appointed the E. O. Schaeffer Chemical Company, New York, to represent it in the New York market and surrounding territory. The New York firm is located at 381 Fourth avenue.

### Chemist's Posts in Md. Offered by Civil Service

Because an insufficient number of applications have been received, the Civil Service Commission has extended the closing date for examination for chemist's posts at army establishments in Maryland, and will accept applications until further notice. The positions covered include analytical, explosive, general, inorganic, metallurgical, organic and physical chemist and biochemist in the salary ranges $3,397 to $4,902 and $5,905 to $9,975 per year, and pharmaceutical and industrial hygiene chemist in the lower salary range.

### Squibb Completes Building Project in Long Island City

E. R. Squibb & Sons, drug manufacturer, New York, has completed a modernization program that consolidated two old eight-story buildings in Long Island City, N. Y., into a single unit with 500,000 square feet of laboratory, manufacturing, office and storage space. The project was undertaken to house some of the manufacturing, packaging and administrative operations of several of the company's divisions.

## Allyl Chloride Making In Germany Described

A process for the photochemical chlorination of propane to dichloropropane and the subsequent dehydrochlorination of this intermediate to allyl chloride is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The report is based on research and pilot plant work at I. G. Farbenindustrie's Oppau plant.

Photostat or microfilm copies of the ten page report (PB-86767, "The Manufacture of Dichloropropane and Allyl Chloride at Oppau") sell for $1. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 5, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Bristol-Myers** Company has been awarded a citation by the Navy in recognition of its "outstanding contribution to the success of the reserve enrollment program."

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours** & Co. has developed a new fast X-ray intensifying screen that it claims permits shorter exposures in medical radiography.

**Citronella oil** exported from Shanghai, China, to the United States during the first three months of 1948 totaled 36,274 pounds, valued at $31,951.

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## *Drug Export Controls*

*—Continued from page 34*

under export license requirements all shipments to Europe which includes all chemicals and drugs. As may be well known to you, many chemicals are in short supply in this country and it may even be desirable from a foreign policy view not to let others, which are available in adequate quantities, go to undesirable destinations; however, we feel that life-saving drugs and raw materials for their manufacture might well be exempted in toto or partially from these restrictions. We suggest that the government obtain from industry the most important enduses for the various chemicals and pharmaceuticals normally exported from this country with a statement (which would if necessary be corroborated by the Drug and Chemical Section of the Bureau of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce) regarding the availability of all ingredients entering into their manufacture. On the basis of such detailed information, the government would be in a better position to grant exemptions under the new license requirements for certain products or groups of related items which have been shown unquestionably to be amply available for both domestic and foreign consumption, and the raw materials for which would in no way interfere with the domestic economy or assist in a military preparedness program of foreign countries.

"Another example of how industry and the Office of International Trade would understand one another's problems better might be illustrated by current restrictions on the export of bismuth salts. All drugs and chemicals containing bismuth require an export license if the value of each shipment is in excess of $1, and it is quite obvious that dollar value is not necessarily a clear indication of how much bismuth is actually contained in a product. The government could very well request exporters of pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs, through the proposed advisory committee, to state in their export license application, the contents of metallic bismuth contained in each lot of bismuth compound for which an export license is requested, since there are many complex and unknown compounds of high value but low bismuth content which are used for miscellaneous applications in medicine. In this way the government would know more exactly how much bismuth metal (which is the substance to be controlled) is exported, and on the other hand, industry would be assured a speedier and perhaps more sympathetic consideration of their license requirements, especially for such preparations containing rather small amounts of bismuth metal.

"Still another advantage to be derived from the government's obtaining a list of enduses as mentioned in one of the paragraphs above, might be that the present requirement for a separate license for each commodity listed under different schedule numbers, might to a certain extent be eliminated. The proposed committee could explain to the Office of International Trade that the industry does not generally export large quantities of one single substance, but that more often foreign buyers cover their needs for as many as several hundred chemicals and drugs from one single source of supply. Under the present regulations, a separate export license application has to be filed for each article valued over $100 in such a consignment, although many of the products thus listed might be employed abroad for the same or similar uses. The Office of International Trade would probably grant industry's point of view that the small quantities exported of items not considered critical in the domestic economy, in no way interfere with export controls as formulated jointly by the several interested government departments, and with necessary explanations by industry, might very well liberalize license requirements for such materials.

"We would be very glad to hear from you whether you agree that an industry advisory committee on pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs could perform a service useful to both the Office of International Trade and industry. We have inquired of members of the industry and its various associations to have their opinion on this problem and shall be glad to advise you of their reply to our suggestion.

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## APMA Names Ten To Medical Section

The board of directors of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has approved the following appointments to the 1948-49 medical sections:—

Eastern Committee — Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, Schenley Laboratories, Inc., chairman; Dr. J. B. Rice, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.; Dr. Stanton M. Hardy, Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company; Dr. D. K. Kitchen, Bristol Laboratories; Dr. Paul C. Barton, Brewer & Co., and Dr. Eugene L. Jackson, A. H. Robins Company.

Western Committee—Dr. R. L. Conklin, Ames Company, chairman; Dr. George Hazel, Abbott Laboratories, and Dr. Irwin C. Winter, G. D. Searle & Co.

Pacific Coast Committee—Dr. Paul W. Spickard, Rexall Drug Company, chairman.

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## Mallinckrodt Leads In Softball League

The softball team representing the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works captured its sixth straight victory last Thursday evening by beating the Upjohn Company 8 to 5. With only four games left in its league schedule, the Mallinckrodt team is in undisputed possession of the league leadership, with six wins and no losses to its credit.

A three-way contest for second place in the league has developed between Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, and Fritzsche Brothers, with each of the three teams having two wins and two losses to its credit. Another contest is apparent for the cellar position between Dodge & Olcott and the Upjohn Company, who have each won one game while losing four.

Each team is scheduled to play ten games to complete the league contests, and, with more than half its schedule finished, the Mallinckrodt team is seeking additional contests with teams in the chemical, drug and allied fields. Current standing in the league at the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's press time was:—

| Team | Won | Lost | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mallinckrodt | 6 | 0 | .. |
| M. M. & R. | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Norda | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Fritzsche Brothers | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Dodge & Olcott | 1 | 4 | 4½ |
| Upjohn | 1 | 4 | 4½ |

### Ferris Heads N. Y. State Public Health Labs Assn.

The New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories has elected Dr. Henry W. Ferris president. He succeeds Dr. Theodore J. Curphey, director of laboratories at Meadowbrook hospital, Hempstead, L. I., who was named to the executive council. Dr. Ferris is director of the Tompkins County Laboratories, Ithaca, N. Y.

### Western Packaging Conf. Program Being Formulated

The council for the Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping, to be held in San Francisco on August 10 to 13, has mailed letters and questionnaires to a large number of western executives of commercial, industrial, trade association and agricultural organizations, in order to determine what subjects for discussion at the conference would interest the majority.

The high percentage of response indicated that the technical and sales promotional phases of packaging would be most desirable. In accordance, the council is preparing its program to include discussions of pre-packaging, package design, new equipment developments and new materials, among other subjects.

## Heyden Chemical Making New Penicillin Product

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has placed on the market a crystalline procaine penicillin G in a thixotropic gel of sesame oil and aluminum stearate. The new formulation is said to eliminate most of the undesirable aspects of the oil and wax formulations, and its reliability and safety have been thoroughly established by numerous tests, according to the company.

## Breon Expands Facilities Of San Francisco Office

George A. Breon & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kansas City, Mo., has enlarged the facilities and personnel of its San Francisco, Calif., office. Under the management of Lee Ronald, the office will now serve the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Oregon and Washington. Effective today, the company is closing its office in Seattle, Wash.

## APhA Philadelphia Branch Elects Kramer President

John E. Kramer, registrar of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, has been elected president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Other officers elected were:—

Robert L. McNeil, jr., of McNeil Laboratories, first vice-president; Paul M. Wilcox, of Sharp & Dohme, second vice-president, and Harold Clymer, of Smith Kline & French Laboratories, secretary-treasurer.

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## Resinous Products Offers New Ion Exchange Resin

Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, is offering a new high-capacity synthetic resin cation exchanger in bead form under the trade name "Amberlite IR-105". The company is suggesting it for use by pharmaceutical manufacturers as a simpler means of purification and concentration, in the production of antibiotics, the preparation of high quality waters for ampul washing, and the compounding of proprietaries.

The resin is shipped in the sodium form in a moist, completely swollen condition, but the manufacturer says that it can easily be converted to the hydrogen derivative by treatment with mineral acids. Those interested in investigations of the new material may obtain samples and literature by writing the Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

## O'Keefe Gets New Post In Commerce Department

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer has appointed Thomas D. O'Keefe special assistan to the assistant secretary of commerce for Latin American supply problems. Mr. O'Keefe, who has been associated with the department for several years, was formerly director of the commodities division of the Office of International Trade.

### Medicinal Chemistry Session To Be Held in Mich. June 17-19

The increasingly important role of the chemist in the war on disease will be stressed at a national medicinal chemistry symposium to be held by the division of medicinal chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Ann Arbor, Mich., on June 17 to 19. Some twenty technical papers will be presented at the sessions in the Rackham building of the University of Michigan.

### Ciba Holds Sales Conference

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., recently held a conference of divisional and district managers at its office in Summit, N. J., to discuss the national sales picture and lay plans for the introduction of several new products recently developed by the company's research laboratories.

## Smith, Kline & French Shifts Technical Staff

Smith, Kline & French Laboratores, Philadelphia, has combined its chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing departments as the processing department, and has placed Charles W. Head as director of the new department. C. M. Mitchell jr., has been named to succeed Mr. Head as chief analytical chemist.

Other changes made in the manufacturing department include the naming of Dr. Harlan L. Tuthill technical director and Alfred J. D'Angelo plant manager. Dr. George H. Connitt has been placed in charge of the chemical development section, and the packaging, addressographing and planning sections have been consolidated under Roy S. Vogt.

## Southern Pharmaceuticals Elects Wolly President

Southern Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., has elected William J. Wolly as president and general sales manager. He recently resigned as division sales manager of the southeastern district for Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, Ltd.

The company, formerly known as Southern Pharmaceutical Laboratories, also elected the following:—Albert F. Morganthaler, vice-president and director of research; Walter C. Davies, treasurer and chief control chemist; Joseph N. Sedor, secretary and production head; Thomas Howard, chief accountant; T. T. Crews and C. C. Hafey, consultants, and R. J. Reynolds, Jr., counsel.

### Gretta Scott Joins Hall Labs.

Hall Laboratories, chemical engineering consultant, Pittsburgh, has added Miss Gretta Scott to its staff. Miss Scott, who specialized in spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction work, was formerly associated with the University of Pittsburgh, and was previously in charge of the radiography laboratory of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation.

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★ **Iodine, resublimed** — U. S. P.
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★ **Hydriodic Acid, 45%** — Chemically Pure
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## Obituaries

**Albert A. Anderson**

Albert A. Anderson, retired sales manager of the dextrose department of the Corn Products Refining Company, New York, died May 20 at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Anderson retired from active participation in business ten years ago.

**Frederick W. Griffiths**

Frederick W. Griffiths, treasurer of K. F. Griffiths & Co., chemical importer, and of the Standard Wax Import Company, both of New York, died May 24 at his home in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

**William H. Bradley,** member of the nickel-plating industry in Massachusetts and Long Island for sixty years, died May 23 at his home in Patchogue, L. I.

**Oswald C. Dobson,** retired district manager of the Carborundum Company, died May 17 at his home in Miami Beach, Fla. He was seventy years old. Mr. Dobson had been associated with the Carborundum Company for twenty-five years when he retired in 1941.

**Mrs. Annie Firstenberg,** mother of Fred Firstenberg, president of the First Machinery Corporation, and of Mike Firstenberg, president of the Chemical & Producers Machinery Corporation, died recently.

**Samuel J. Genstein,** retired chemist and father of Edgar S. Genstein, president of Kem Products Company, Newark, N. J., died recently. He was seventy-nine years old.

**Charles H. Greathouse,** editor of publications for the United States Department of Agriculture from 1900 to 1927, died May 24 at Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was ninety years old.

**Mrs. Veronica Green,** wife of Lawrence C. Green, of Guignon & Green, New York, died at home on Friday morning in Manhasset, L. I. Mrs. Green had been ailing for several months. Funeral arrangements had not been announced at press time.

**Charles H. Hardie,** an employee of the Nyanza Color & Chemical Company, New York, died May 21 in Methodist hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

**Joseph E. Hassenfratz,** former general superintendent of the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., died May 19. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Hassenfratz has been associated with the company for thirty-five years prior to his retirement.

**Dr. Charles Hoffman,** director of laboratories for the Ward Baking Company, New York, died May 24 at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

**Joseph R. Lippincott,** retired official of the American Dyewood Company, Philadelphia, died May 20 at his home in Merchantville, N. J. He was seventy-seven years old.

**Chester G. Peck,** superintendent of the electrochemicals department of the Perth Amboy, N. J., plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died May 22 of a heart attack while playing golf at Metuchen, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.

**Frederick A. Peterson,** sales engineer of the Metropolitan Refining Company, manufacturing chemist, New York, died May 26 at his home in Claverack, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

**Dr. Olga R. Povitzky,** research bacteriologist with the New York City Department of Hospitals, died May 21 at a rest home in Moores Mill, N. Y. She was seventy-one years old.

**Norris Wood,** retired adviser to the general management of the Shanghai, China, office of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, died May 25 at his home in Marlboro, N. H. He was sixty years old.

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# Imports at United States Ports

### *New York Imports*

ALUMINA HYDROXIDE—143 dms, Endo Products Corp, American Farmer, Le Havre

ANNATTO—208 bgs, James B Long Co, Coastal Conqueror, Kingston

ANTIMONY ORE—650 bgs, Phillip Bros, Inc, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
586 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, Santa Maria, Callao

ARABIC GUM—15 bgs, Iran Trading Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

ASAFETIDA GUM—92 cs, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

ASBESTOS FIBRE—7,900 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, City of Chester, Lourenco Marques

ASPHALT, CRUDE—4,373 bbls, Barber Oil Co, Josiah Snelling, Trinidad

BARBASCO ROOT—148 bls, Westinghouse Electrical International Co, Santa Maria, Callao

PETROLEUM—67,979 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Willemstad

BAUXITE ORE—5,322 tons, Norton & Co, Josiah Snelling, Paramaribo
2 bgs, Alcoa Mining Co, Josiah Snelling, Paramaribo

BEESWAX—12 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Cape Ann, Al Libertad
160 bgs, S Zeitlins & Sons, Anita, Paranagua
40 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Coastal Conqueror, Santiago
68 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso

BONE GRIST—1,225 bgs, Baugh & Sons, Hornero, Buenos Aires

GLUE—247 dms, Swift & Co, Robin Hood, Durban

BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta

CAFFEINE—80 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Anita, Santos

CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Catz American Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam

CASEIN—2,060 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Hornero, Buenos Aires

CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Hornero, Recife
1,665 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Hornero, Recife

CAUSTIC SODA—1,250 cyls, International Commodities Corp, Rattler, Le Havre
1,740 cyls, Light Work Products Co, Rattler, Le Havre
50 cyls, United States Lines, Rattler, Le Havre
62 cyls, Bank of New York, American Farmer, Le Havre
1,250 cyls, Oceanic Commodities Corp, American Farmer, Le Havre

CELERYSEED—50 bgs, Art G Dunn & Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Marseilles

CHROME ORE—3,365,535 lbs, Mutual Chemical Co, Robin Doncaster, Lourenco Marques
5,603,510 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Doncaster, Lourenco Marques
4,481,532 lbs, Mutual Chemical Co of America, Robin Hood, Lourenco Marques

CINNAMON—160 bls, Volkart Bros, Hoegh Silvercloud, Colombo
100 bls, Volkart Bros, City of Leeds, Calcutta

LEAF OIL—4 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Steel Advocate, Galle

CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Volkart Bros, Steel Advocate, Galle
27 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Steel Advocate, Galle
10 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Advocate, Galle
11 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Steel Advocate, Galle
23 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta

CLAY—300 bgs, L A Salamon & Bros, American Miller, Hamburg
300 bgs, R T French Co, Bassano, Hull

COCOA LEAVES—122 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Santa Maria, Salaverry

CODLIVER OIL—125 dms, Bassano, Hull
374 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, Bassano, Hull

COPAL GUM—20 bgs, O G Innes Co, Lindi, Matadi
140 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling Co, Gainsville Victory, Antwerp
180 bgs, Balfour, Gutlurie Co, Fernglen, Matadi
2 pkgs, Mueller & Co, Robin Hood, Dar Es Salaam

CORIANDER SEED—1,000 bgs, Transatlantique Commodities Corp, North Haven, Tanger

CRESYLIC ACID—102 dms, American Tebu Corp, Gainsville Victory, Antwerp

CUMMINSEED—251 bgs, Iran Trading Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
285 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
52 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
2,732 bgs, Chase National Bank, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
180 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

CUTCH—39 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Advocate, Singapore

DYESTUFFS—30 dms, Geigy & Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam

ESSENTIAL OILS—3 cs, A Chiris Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Marseilles
2 cs, W Bernstein Co, Robin Doncaster, Mombasa
12 dms, Fernglen, Matadi

FENUGREEK SEED—150 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Hoegh Trader, Bombay

FLEASEED—53 bgs, S B Penick Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Marseilles

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Santa Paula, Curacao
107,500 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfmills, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba

GAMBIER GUM—87 bdls, Henry K Barnes Co, Steel Advocate, Singapore

GERANIUM OIL—7 dms, Geo Lueders Co, Robin Doncaster, Dar Es Salaam
7 dms, Geo Lueders Co, Robin Doncaster, Mombasa
3 dms, Robin Doncaster, Mambasa

GINGER—100 bgs, Wm A Allison Co, Hoegh Trader, Alleppey
300 bgs, Volkart Bros, Hoegh Trader, Cochin
228 bgs, Barclays Bank, Coastal Conqueror, Kingston
54 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Corp, Coastal Conqueror, Kingston

GLUESTOCK—322 bls, H Remis & Co, Anita, Rio de Janeiro
77 bls, Irving Trust Co, Hornero, Recife

GOLBANUM GUM—50 cs, S B Penick Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

GRAPHITE—100 bgs, National City Bank of New York, Rattler, Le Havre

GUM—1,465 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
142 cs, D S Dallal Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
10 cs, Sasson, Inc, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,372 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Inc, Bassano, Hull

ILMENITE SAND—2,805 tons, National Lead Co, Hoegh Trader, Koilthottam

KARAYA GUM—148 bgs, S Gumport & Co, Steel Designer, Bombay

KYANITE ORE—800 tons, Accreditors, Robin Doncaster, Mombasa
640 tons, City of Chester, Mombasa
1 lot, Accreditor, Robin Hood, Mombasa
2 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Robin Hood, Dar Es Salaam

LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Orbis Products Co, Cape Ann, La Libertad

LINSEED—336 bgs, Edward Griffel & Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
OIL—83 dms, Indamer Corp, Hoegh Trader, Bombay

LIVERMEAL—2,004 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Hornero, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—877 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Hornero, Buenos Aires

LOCUST BEAN GUM—700 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Gundrum Maersk, Antwerp
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden Co, Gundrum Maersk, Rouen
301 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Gundrum Maersk, Rouen
127 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, North Haven, Faro

MANGROVE BARK—936 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, City of Chester, Mombasa

MICA—9 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, American Miller, London
151 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Anita, Rio de Janeiro
81 cs, H H Brake & Co, Anita, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, Anita, Rio de Janeiro
38 cs, Ashville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Anita, Rio de Janeiro
101 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Horda, Rio de Janeiro
152 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Horda, Rio de Janeiro
77 cs, Westinghouse Electrical International Co, Fernglen, Luangoa
843 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
147 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Inc, City of Leeds, Calcutta
21 cs, W Wichman Supply Corp, City of Leeds, Calcutta
362 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta

MOLASSES—701,829 gls, Instituto Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar, Dean "H," Matanzas
492,170 gls, Instituto Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar, Dean H," Tarraga
782,788 gls, Instituto Cubano de Estabilizacion del Azucar, Dean "H," Pastelillo

MYROBALANS—843 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Hoegh Trader, Bombay
2,500 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Hoegh Trader, Bombay
2,810 bgs, Steel Designer, Bombay
1,280 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Steel Designer, Bombay
2,500 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Steel Designer, Bombay

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,013 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Aruba, Aruba
926 bbls, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba

NUTMEGS—280 bgs, Art G Dunn & Co, Steel Advocate, Singapore
30 bgs, Steel Advocate, Singapore
87 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau Co, Steel Advocate, Colombo

PALM OIL—1,011 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Lindi, Matadi

PAPAIN—27 pkgs, P O Hoffman Co, Robin Doncaster, Mombasa
9 cs, National City Bank of N Y, Robin Doncaster, Tanga
66 cs, American Ferment Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
75 cs, Biddle & Sawyer Corp, Robin Hood, Mombasa
58 cs, Chas Huisking & Co, Robin Hood, Tanga

PATCHOULI LEAVES—27 bls, Volkart Bros, Steel Advocate, Penang

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Hoegh Trader, Alleppey
1,280 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hoegh Trader, Alleppey
160 bgs, Hoegh Trader, Alleppey
480 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Hoegh Trader, Alleppey
240 bgs, LoCurto & Funk Co, American Miller, Antwerp
350 bgs, Avia Co of N J, Steel Advocate, Singapore
160 bgs, Gainsville Victory, Antwerp
223 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Westerdam, Rotterdam
111 bgs, Creighton Victory, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,380 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Brunswick, Las Piedras
126,380 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Battle Rock, Puerto La Cruz
118,275 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Ltd, Imperial Toronto, Puerto La Cruz
125,937 bbls, California Oil Co, Fort Mims, Puerto La Cruz
105,999 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Five Forks, Las Piedras
116,767 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Stony Creek, Ras Tanura, Arabia
103,673 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Yamhill, Las Piedras
104,458 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Allentown, Caripito

PIMENTOS—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Coastal Conqueror, Kingston
75 bgs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Coastal Conqueror, Kingston

POPPYSEED—400 bgs, Tunly & Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
500 bgs, Catz American Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Westerdam, Rotterdam

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, P O Hoffman Co, Robin Doncaster, Dar Es Salaam

QUARTZ CRYSTALS—46 cs, P A Dana Co, Anita, Rio de Janeiro

QUICKSILVER COMPOUND—197 pkgs, Theobald Industries, Borinquen, San Juan

QUINCE SEED—59 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

SARSAPARILLA—8 bls, Victory Shipping Co, Coastal Conqueror, Kingston

SESAME SEED—233 bgs, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

SHARKLIVER OIL—9 dms, Distillation Products Co, Fernglen, Luangoa

SHELLAC—200 bgs, Chas M Times Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta
200 bgs, Manrose Corp, City of Leeds, Calcutta

TAPIOCA SEED—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Steel Advocate, Bangkok

THYME LEAVES—62 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Marseilles

TRAGACANTH GUM—25 cs, All Transport Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
33 cs, American Express Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr
228 bgs, S B Penick Co, Steel Designer, Khorramshahr

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—150 cks, J J Murphy Co, Bassano, Hull

VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Robin Doncaster, Mombasa

WATTLE BARK—2,744 bls, Vermilye Co, City of Chester, Mombasa
2,215 bls, Vermilye Corp, Robin Hood, Durban
EXTRACT—4,198 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co, City of Chester, Durban
1,087 bgs, Vermilye Co, City of Chester, Mombasa
1,110 bgs, Bingham Co, City of Chester, Mombasa

WHITING—100 bgs, E & F King Paint Corp, Bassano, Hull

### *Baltimore*

CELERYSEED—50 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Marseilles

CHROME ORE—4,045,300 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Hood, Lourenco Marques

BARK—300 bgs, Bingham & Co, Robin Hood, Tanga

MANGROVE BARK—750 bgs, Bingham & Co, Robin Doncaster, Mombasa
2,093 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, City of Chester, Mombasa

MYROBALANS—2,000 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Hoegh Trader, Bombay

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,513 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Hornero, Buenos Aires

WATTLE EXTRACT—4,466 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Chester, Durban

### *Boston*

BLOOD ALBUMEN—15 bbls, American Express Co, Creighton Victory, Antwerp

MICA, SCRAP—571 bgs, E D Pitts & Co, City of Chester, Lourenco Marques

NAPHTHALENE—4,400 bgs, T D Downing Co, American Miller, Hamburg

OSSEINE—1,000 bgs, Merchants National Bank & Trust Co of Boston, Creighton Victory, Antwerp

### *Norfolk*

WATTLE BARK—2,204 bls, American Dyewood Co, City of Chester, Durban

### *Philadelphia*

ASBESTOS FIBRE—435 bgs, Chas Khuz & Co, City of Chester, Lourenco Marques

CHROME ORE—1,342,375 lbs, American Metals Co, Robin Doncaster, Lourenco Marques

MICA—50 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Leeds, Calcutta

WATTLE BARK—3,319 bls, American Dyewood Co, City of Chester, Durban
2,160 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, City of Chester, Durban
EXTRACT—1,158 bgs, American Dyewood Co, City of Chester, Durban

### *San Francisco*

CASTOR OIL—164 dms, Winthrop L Marvin, Bangkok

COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Philippine Bear, Cebu
789 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Philippine Bear, Baliuagao
989 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Philippine Bear, Zamboanga

DAMMAR GUM—20 cs, Winthrop L Marvin, Bangkok

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, B C Ireland, Inc, Loch Avon, London

SADDLE SOAP—145 cartons, The Beton Co, Loch Avon, London

SESAME SEED—15,657 bgs, Bank of California, Coastal Adventurer, Corinto
150 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Coastal Adventurer, Corinto

SHELLAC—11 cs, Winthrop L Marvin, Bangkok

SHOE POLISH—572 fiberites, The Benton Co, Loch Avon, London

VARNISH GUM—80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Cleveland, Manila

## *Italian Chemical Exports*

Exports of chemicals and related materials from Italy during 1947 were as follows:—

| | Kilos |
|---|---|
| Adhesives | 228,500 |
| Alcohol, ethyl, hectoliters | 56,000 |
| Aluminum oxide | 10,935,600 |
| Asbestos, crude | 1,343,500 |
| fibers, slabs, cords | 3,398,800 |
| manufactured products | 2,322,900 |
| Asphaltum | 735,000 |
| Barium sulphate | 10,407,300 |
| Bituminous solids and residue | 114,500 |
| Blacks | 27,900 |
| Calcium carbide | 15,200 |
| Camphor | 3,000 |
| Caustic soda | 2,787,800 |
| Celluloid, cellophane, bakelite, etc | 451,300 |
| Chemicals, inorganic | 10,068,200 |
| organic | 1,374,000 |
| Citric acid | 223,900 |
| Colors, lakes, and varnishes | 1,382,400 |
| Copper sulphate | 55,000 |
| Cream of tartar | 290,100 |
| Dextrin, sizings, etc | 168,000 |
| Earth colors | 1,983,800 |
| Egg yoke, dry or liquid | 300 |
| Essential oils, essences, and terpenes of essential oils | 505,976 |
| Gas oil | 1,668,000 |
| Gasoline | 104,500 |
| Graphite | 1,695,800 |
| Gums, resins, and balsams | 90,300 |
| Horns, bones, allied materials | 3,020,000 |
| Inks | 3,000 |
| Licorice mass | 967,800 |
| Lubricating oil | 5,800 |
| Manufactured products of celluloid, etc | 217,500 |
| Medicinal products, synthetic | 20,339 |
| Metallic minerals, cinders, and slag | 15,365,400 |
| Mica | 800 |
| Mineral soaps | 200 |
| spirits | 2,300 |
| Naphthalene and derivatives | 96,900 |
| Nitrogenous chemical fertilizers | 15,000 |
| Oilcake | 2,104,100 |
| Oilmeal | 10,000 |
| Oilseeds, edible | 1,000 |
| Olive oil, edible | 2,632,900 |
| Organic fertilizers | 6,000 |
| Oxides | 685,800 |
| Paraffin and petrolatum | 1,100 |
| Perfumery | 34,700 |
| Perfumes, synthetic | 930 |
| Petroleum | 3,000 |
| Petroleum oils, crude | 200 |
| Petroleum residue | 639,100 |
| Pharmaceutical preparations | 584,800 |
| Phosphatic chemical fertilizers | 1,011,600 |
| minerals | 10,000 |
| Quicksilver | 577,900 |
| Quinine | 722 |
| Rapeseed | 7,000 |
| Salt, sea and rock | 206,880,000 |
| Starches | 34,300 |
| Sulphur, crude, refined, flowers | 21,163,200 |
| Sumac | 2,253,200 |
| Talc | 23,343,000 |
| Tanning extracts | 3,267,900 |
| Tar oils and their derivatives | 9,300 |
| Tartar, crude | 6,383,900 |
| Tartaric acid | 1,429,200 |
| Turpentine | 400 |
| Vegetable oils, edible | 32,300 |
| oils and fats, industrial | 6,100 |
| Wax, crude | 3,400 |

The Bureau of Customs of the United States Treasury Department has issued comprehensive instructions for the conversion of Italian lire for purposes of assessment of duty on goods imported into this country. The new instructions (TD. 51921) were published in the Federal Register, May 22.

## Trademark Rules Told In OSB Publication

The advantages to be gained and the pitfalls to be avoided by manufacturers and distributors in the use of distinctive trademarks as aids to increased sale of goods are set forth in a pamphlet recently issued by the Office of Small Business, Department of Commerce.

The pamphlet outlines the essential requirements for a valid trademark and the basic provisions of the new Federal trademark law, which provides for the registration and legal protection of valid trademarks. An important feature of the new law, the publication states, is its incontestability provision, which provides that in order to establish incontestability the trademark must remain on the principal register of the Patent Office for five years.

Copies of the pamphlet, "Small Business and Trade-Marks," may be purchased for 10 cents each from the field office of the Department of Commerce or from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## Givaudan-Delawanna Honors A. Givaudan

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., aromatic chemicals house, New York, sponsored a cocktail party and reception last Thursday to welcome to this country Andre Givaudan, of L. Givaudan & Cie. S. A., Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Givaudan, who is in this country for a brief visit on his way to South America, discussed market and supply trends in Europe.

He said that his company is contemplating the introduction of several new synthetics and specialties that have been developed in its laboratories, and predicted that the new products will offer "interesting possibilities for original odor creations and enhanced fixation." The studies, he added, have included research and synthesis on irone, nerolidol, farnesol and new musks.

## Monsanto Chemical Builds New Detergents Plant

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has completed a new plant at Trenton, Mich., for the manufacture of nonionic controlled suds detergents. The new detergents, marketed under the trade names "Sterox AW" and "Detergent MXP," were in interim production at the company's Anniston, Ala., plant while the new facility was under construction.

The company said that "Detergent MXP" is finding wide use for industrial cleaning, textile processing, commercial power laundries and for mixing with other detergents to prevent dusting and improve performance. "Sterox AW" was designed especially for use in automatic home washing machines.

## Missouri Drug Group To Hear Carlisle Speak

Dr. James M. Carlisle, medical director of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri on June 9. Dr. Carlisle will discuss "New Developments in Antibiotics."

## TGA Issues Revised Mineral Oil Standard

The Toilet Goods Association has issued a revision of its standard for mineral oil, Number 1-A. The association is currently revising a number of its standards to bring them up to date, and plans to distribute them in the near future.

### Van Ameringen Named Trustee Of Columbia Pharmacy College

A. L. van Ameringen, president of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., aromatic essentials, New York, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy. Mr. van Ameringen has been actively interested in the activities of the college for a number of years.

### N.J. Chemists to Tour Plant

The annual plant trip of the New Jersey chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will be held at the plant of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., at 1:30 p.m. on Friday. Following the two-hour tour, the chapter will conduct a short business meeting and election of officers.

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Announcement

The Ammonia Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), announces the following price schedule on Anhydrous Ammonia and Ammoniacal Liquor in tank cars for shipments made on and after July 1, 1948.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Commercial Grade (Minimum 99.5% $NH_3$). . . . $70.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds in Seller's tank cars.

Refrigeration Grade (Minimum 99.95% $NH_3$) . . . . $72.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds in Seller's tank cars.

Above prices are f. o. b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Wyandotte, Michigan; Niagara Falls, New York; Hopewell, Virginia; El Dorado, Arkansas; Military, Kansas; South Point, Ohio; Sterlington, Louisiana; and Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Ammoniacal Liquor

(Minimum 29.4% $NH_3$)

$76.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds of $NH_3$ in Seller's tank cars f. o. b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Detroit and Wyandotte, Michigan; Niagara Falls, New York; Hopewell, Virginia; and Military, Kansas.

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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

# Proprietary Ass'n Told to Reappraise Controls

—Continued from page 5

ordinate more definitely the various research projects, and thus make them more effective.

"The United States Public Health Service is the agent responsible for coordinating research under a program established by Congress in 1945," according to Dr. Cullen. "There are about 250 outstanding civilian scientists cooperating in outlining the program and assisting in placing the various projects. A report issued January 1, 1948, shows that this group has distributed $10,214,174 for financing various research projects. In practically all of these projects the funds were allocated to study the cause of disease and not its treatment.

"If we were to add the expenditure necessary to find the cause of a disease, such as cancer, vascular disorders, poliomyelitis, et cetera, to that required to finance a research project to find its treatment—plus the cost of producing a new

Kenneth Bonham

product—the result would be, in most instances, an almost prohibitive cost for the new drug.

"Therefore, in my opinion, the government should accept the responsibility for carrying on the research projects designed to determine the cause of such disease, financed out of public funds. As the research proceeds or reaches a conclusion, if it shows what may be considered a lead to a method of prevention or cure, that is the time for the manufacturer to step in with his research facilities, and those available to him, in an attempt to find the treatment.

"We all know that the cost price of production shortly after research has been completed is quite high, but after production has been developed and a demand is created, the cost decreases."

Kenneth A. Bonham, of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, and retiring president of the association, said that one of the problems facing the association is the ever rising cost of doing business in these times, although up to the present he felt the industry had done a remarkable job in holding prices down.

"Compared with the rise in prices in other industries, it has been phenomenal," he said. "But the pressure of inflationary forces are increasing and will continue to increase. Some phases of this problem can be dealt with by the industry as a whole, but the true answer lies with each one of us as individuals."

Mr. Bonham urged the members to institute as a fixed part of the business program a constant appraisal and reappraisal of operations in order to anticipate, adjust and make allowances for changing conditions that are in constant ferment.

"Another problem, or perhaps 'menace' might be the better word," Mr. Bonham, declared, "is the matter of restrictive sales. Certain interests, with renewed intensity, seek to restrict the sale of our products. They urge legislation on the ground that it is in the public interest. In reality, they are advocating an economic monopoly by legislation."

James Hoge, general counsel to the association, condemned the present procedures of the Federal Trade Commission whereby it acts as investigator, prosecutor, judge and jury, as a reversion to the inquisitorial process and a return to the abstract tyranny that man has fought against in his nobler moments for years beyond count."

The O'Hara bill, now pending in Congress, and which has been the subject of hearings during the past month before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, affords a solution, according to Mr. Hoge.

"It provides that the commission," he said, "instead of prosecuting its own cases before itself, should try them in the district courts. In this way regulation of advertising would be in the same tribunals as regulation of labeling. There would not be conflict between different tribunals and procedures, and there would be the many advantages pertaining to trials in an impartial court as distinguished from trials in which one's adversary is also his judge."

### FDA Enforcement Work

George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner of food and drugs for the Federal government, told the meeting that many of the enforcement activities of the Food and Drug Administration were being directed against pitchmen and so-called health lecturers on a nation-wide scale, in an effort to stamp out this type of enterprise.

He said that the department had the records of several hundred of these individuals in its files, who sell their wares through most eloquent, persuasive, and extravagant appeals to people suffering or imagining they are suffering from almost all known diseases.

"The fact that the Food and Drug Administration is increasingly giving more and more of that portion of its time which it devotes to the drug industry to the relatively few who indulge in questionable practices is in itself evidence that the great bulk of medicines on the market today are properly labeled," Mr. Larrick told the meeting.

### Inspectors' Duties

Mr. Larrick then spoke at length on the duties and rights of FDA inspectors in factory investigation, and pointed out that refusal to permit inspectors to copy interstate records and to enter and inspect

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food, drug, device or cosmetic factories is a criminal offense.

"In the ten years since the law of 1938 was enacted there have not been any cases which provided a complete and authoritative answer to the question 'what is the authority of a food and drug inspector?'

"We have not sought to develop cases

James Hege

to determine this point. Our theory has been and is that we will go about our business of enforcing the law itself, and will not deliberately try to make cases to learn the extent of the inspector's authority. When and if we are met with refusal of inspection in a case or cases where we believe that the inspection is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the act we will not hesitate, of course, to try out the issue."

### Use of Boron Compounds

A paper, by Dr. E. G. Kleiner, of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, read by M. H. Pickard of the same firm, reviewed the origin and use of boron compounds dating to before the Roman Empire. He declared that out of this an industry has grown, and boron compounds have in time become fairly indispensible to our present-day civilization.

The world's center of the boron industry lies in Southern California which supplies a large part of the peacetime foreign requirements in addition to total domestic needs, Dr. Kleiner reported. While industrial and agricultural uses account for the bulk of the borax and boric acid production, he said, both of these chemicals have also become common household necessities.

Dr. Kleiner said that the therapeutical uses of boric acid and borates is an interesting subject because it is still so highly controversial. He pointed out that a study of the opposite literature appearing in recognized medical journals of recent years reveals sharply divided opinions ranging from utter condemnation and the cry of "poison" to equally outspoken expressions of praise as to the therapeutical value of boric acid.

There must be a reason for the sharp division of opinions on the merits of boric acid and other borates, he stated. Only a still existing considerable lack of knowledge can account for it, he said, and only research can fill the gap. He felt the necessity for further study becomes apparent as the therapeutical uses of boron compounds widen.

### Report on Papain

A detailed review of the origin, sources and uses of papain was contained in a paper presented by Drs. Thomas E. Lewis and E. F. Woodward, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

While the uses of papain embrace a variety of different fields, including tanning, meat packing and processing, textiles, and beverages, the main interest was said to lie in the medicinal field, which is extensive. Six medicinal uses of papain were covered in the paper:—

(1) Papain has been used in the treatment of ulcerous conditions of the skin.

(2) Another medicinal use has been in dissolving the membrances so commonly formed during diphtheria—now so uncommon.

(3) There is a patented pharmaceutical which utilizes the action of the enzymes on pollon proteins—a nasal spray for relief from certain allergies.

(4) The value of papain as a depilatory and in contraceptive preparations is yet to be thoroughly investigated.

(5) Papain preparations have also been used in the prevention of peritoneal adhesions following abdominal surgery. The persistent action of the papain is of especial merit here.

(6) Various other medical uses are in the treatment of carbuncles, in dissolving the eschar of burns, in chronic purulent otitis media and to loosen the exudate formed in membranous trachea-bronchitis.

### Test for Activity

The paper reported that the activity of papain can easily be demonstrated by placing a small granule on the tongue—the taste is slightly salty and acid, reminding one of pepsin, and the activity of the enzyme soon produces a marked tingling or smarting sensation. This action was said to be used by some people passing judgment on the relative activity.

Several factors effect the activity of papain. They were listed as the age of the tree; the relative degree of ripeness of the fruit; the time of the day of tapping for the latex; the season of collection; speed of drying; condition of the soil; amount of rainfall; temperature at which the latex is dried; care and promptness of packing, and method of storage.

It was reported that papain seems to lose considerable of its activity within the first two or three weeks after preparation, regardless of the care in handling. The exact percentage lost was offered as something that will bear further investigation and study. On the basis of present figures, it was said, a loss of 30 percent is suspected. The authors added that once this primary loss has run its course, the activity remains relatively stable.

Utley W. Smith, manager of the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association, declared that one of the major forms of energy used in drug and pharmaceutical manufacturing plants is heat, and thermal insulation plays a prime role in its economical and efficient utilization.

In addition to the regular function of thermal insulation in any plant, such as reduction of costly heat losses to a minimum, efficient operation of steam-driven and steam-utilizing equipment, reduction of ambient temperatures in the work area to comfortable levels, and so forth, he said, there is the added function of precise control of critical process temperatures, which is of paramount importance in the field under discussion.

### New Officers

Walter R. Beardsley, president of Miles Laboratory, Elkhart, Ind., was elected president of the association for a one year term. Other officers elected were as follows:—

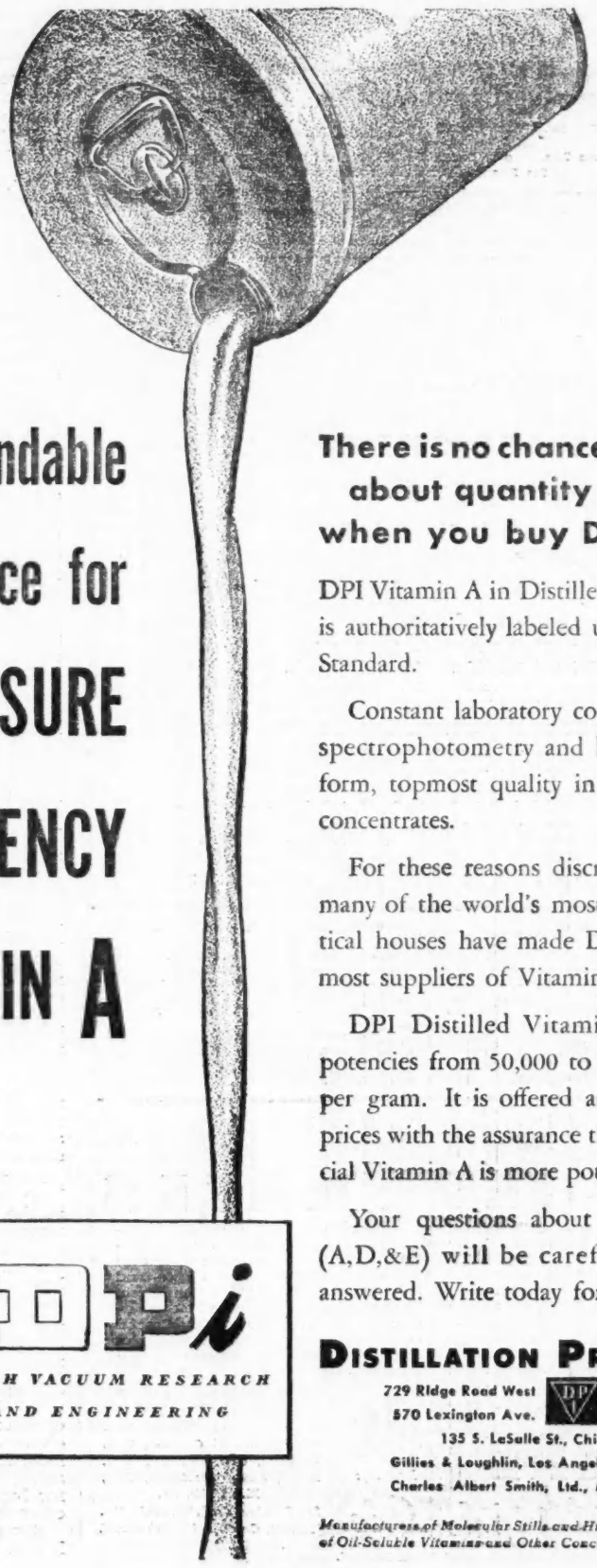
First vice-president, Lupton Patton, president of Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; second vice-president, E. T. T. Williams, president of Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis; third vice-president, S. M. Rising, president of J. H. Guild Company, Ruppert, Vt., and secretary-treasurer, A. K. Barta.

### Life Membership

A. H. Diebold, president of American Home Products Company; E. K. Hyde, of Mentholatum Company, and Mr. Bonham were elected to life membership in the association as honorary vice-presidents.

Elected to the executive committee were Dr. R. P. Hewick, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., three years; George McMillan, vice-president of Bristol-Myers, Inc., two years; Harry H. Hoyt, president of Carter Medicine Company, one year, and James H. Grove, president of Grove Laboratories, also one year.

Reelected to the executive committee for terms of three years were Henry P. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers, and Stanley I. Clark, head of the Centaur Division of Sterling Drug, Inc.

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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Downward pressure on prices for eucalyptus and sandalwood oils continued to keep the price index trend tilted sufficiently to bring a further drop, this time a fall of 1.1 points to set up an index of 127.8. The last time the index most nearly approached that level was in OPD of August 19, 1940, in which issue the figure was 127.4 in a declining market. The lowest reached in that 1940 decline was 122.6 in the September 30 issue.

Although there was some reason to think that the declining market in recent months had about run its course, the fact was that essential oils lacked the supporting element of demand, a support needed if the downward drift of quotations is to end and a steadier situation developed. Statements on the state of trade made local circles last week were at least colorful. One factor declared, with more than a modicum of disgust, that demand was "as dead as the silence in a vacuum." Another stated that buyers' interest in offerings was "as torpid as a dormouse in cold weather." Other remarks lacked the picturesque but had virtually the same burden.

Reports concerning oils originating in the Far East suggested that lack of wood to operate stills was playing a part in the reduction of production and, hence, the curtailment of reserve stocks at shipment ports. Also, breakdown in transportation facilities were, or had, played a part in the situation. Fortunately, spot stocks of most Far East oils were sufficient to cope with a much more vigorous demand.

Over-stocks of soap were also playing a part in keeping purchasing agents activities cabined cribbed and confined to virtually jobbing quantities. Lemongrass served as an example of what happens under such a situation. Makers of ionones consume lemongrass oil and unless ionones sell, lemongrass oil buying at the sources declines. The fact that the oil in the Far East shipment ports became almost scarce because of troubles in still operation and transportation lacks checked against low demand here. Hence, offerings of new crop oil last week, at declining prices at the source, passed almost without notice.

Sales of perfumers oils have been affected adversely by consumer sales resistance to high priced perfumes. Whereas not so long ago, $25 was paid for a bottle of scent without complaint by Milady, producers say that today Madame is loath to pay even $5. In addition to this, manufacturers of perfumes for soaps find in the huge inventories of soap manufacturers the reason why interest in perfumers oils is relatively small.

All of these conditions found reflection in the volume of trade being done by the sellers of basic raw materials and account for the at present low position of practically all prices.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon bark oil, $7 per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-85 percent, 15c. per lb.
Mandarin oil, Brazilian, 50c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(1926=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 127.8 | 128.9 | 131.9 | 197.1 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Essential Oils

**Almond**—Conditions in the foreign market were fairly propitious for doing export business, but so far as this country was concerned, last week there was little to compel dealers to enter the source market for replacement supplies. Local inventories were surely sufficient to cover the at present jobbing requirements of a not large number of manufacturing consumers. However, local quotations were at least steady, based on what spot stocks cost their holders.

**Angelica**—Few stock the item and few have more than small quantities in store at the present time. Also, few require more oil than they own, this because of the almost total lack of any interest on the part of manufacturing consumers. Local quotations were about steady, at least they revealed no change from recent levels.

**Anise**—China appears to be desirous of increasing her export of this oil but finds little interest in foreign parts at the present time. Locally a firm undertone prevailed despite the jobbing size of current operations on the part of manufacturing consumers. Stocks of Russian oil now in hand have been here for a very long time and they find a very restricted attraction for buyers at the prices which first cost compels local dealers to ask.

**Bergamot**—Few wanted more than odd lots of this commodity last week and the availability of the article from Italy was such that any expansion in manufacturing needs of buyers could be readily supplied. The market in Reggio di Calabria was unsettled. Unsettled political conditions in the "Toe of the Boot" were reported to be not conducive to normality in the management of the groves nor in the production of top quality oil. Some further attempts at production in this country have gone the way of the others.

**Camphor** — Operation of the source markets in Japan remain crippled in some measure by the fact that world demand for natural camphor has been curtailed in no small measure. The American market has been lost to domestic synthetic camphor and its loss, plus the topsy turvy business conditions that parallel the occupation necessities, has made export of camphor oil an insignificant affair. The article was merely quoted last week. It was sold seldom.

**Cananga**—The Far Eastern markets would find it tough going to get much business from the United States at this time. While the shipment offerings were not excessive in size, and while the need for dollar exchange might lead to shippers accepting reasonable bids, there was little necessity for local dealers to enter the source markets; their present holdings cover the limited consumer need.

**Cardamom**—The firmness, even strength, of the local oil market could in considerable measure be traced to the more than usual stability prevailing in prices for raw material. The last movements in prices for such material were on the up side and at present, the advances are being maintained. Demand for oil was purely routine and sellers maintained very steady prices.

**Cassia**—Soap manufacturers were reported holding excellent inventories of this article and their need for goods has decreased with the curtailment of soap production which, recently, was accompanied by a decline in wholesale and retail prices on the finished product. Pricewise, the spot market remained without development and, also, it was said last week that the source market had not undergone any substantial shift, either up or down, in shipment prices. Stocks were ample for much more than current takings.

**Cedarwood**—One quarter saw fit to reduce prices to a minimum of 53c. per pound, but in other quarters the range was still to 95c.—though reports of sales at the latter figure were absent locally. The lower price reported above was evidence of a more competitive approach to the task of disposing of current stocks.

**Cinnamon**—Bark oil was as low as $33 per pound, the result of a reduction made in one quarter, but it was held for as much as $73 in other directions. Much depends on the quality of oil offered. Consumers were prominent only because of their absence in the market.

**Citronella**—Estate oil appeared to be the only article in which manufacturing consumers might possibly develop an interest. Last cables received indicated a softening of the market and although concentration of buyers on the estate produce gave rise to statements that the source could not produce very much of such material, the fact remains that more than enough has been available for buyers here. Inventories of the leading manufacturing consumers run high and for the time being they are out of the market almost entirely.

**Clove**—Prices on this article have shown almost remarkable maintenance considering the fact that prices for the raw material have been under substantial declines for a long period of time. Spice has been bought as low as 8c. per pound—which certainly was not the price for spice when oil prices were last established locally. The Government of Madagascar has indicated that it will probably have available for export this year a total

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

of 400 metric tons of oil. This was less than the total available in 1947.

**Erigeron**—No business condition has existed which would entice middlewestern farmers to make a run of this oil this year. The consuming market has been small as the head of a tenpenny nail and absence of demand has made farmers use their already scarce labor in the production of products far more remunerative than this oil.

**Eucalyptus**—Quotations named on 80-90 percent oil were reduced in one quarter to the basis of 90c. per pound, a figure in sharp contrast to the $1.45 that was still asked in some directions despite the shrinkage in consuming requirements.

**Geranium**—Reports from the French islands do not include the idea that official prices there will be moved substantially in favor of buyers for consumption in this market. However much attractive dollar exchange may be and however much it may be required at the source, the dollar price of this article continued to show strength. In Algerian oil, difficulties concerning and connected with foreign exchange do nothing to expedite whatever business might be possible at this time. And nothing in local circles compels to buy replacements at the present time; their local holdings are enough in a slow market.

**Lemon**—Excellent stocks and poor demand were companions in the market during the past week. Expansion of consumption common to most Spring quarters has not come this year; utterly unseasonable weather—too cold and too wet were common complaints of consumers last week—has kept volume down and supply up. Pricewise, the market lacked new developments last week. It appeared that domestic and Italian oils at minimum levels were identical in price, namely, $3.10 per pound.

**Lemongrass**—Offerings of new crop from the Far East have come in without bringing buyers to the point of signing contracts. Buyers' price views were at least 20c. per pound below the lowest new crop price proposed from that origin.

Absence of demand reported by spot dealers stemmed from the fact that soap inventories were so high that production of the detergent has eliminated the need of soap manufacturers to buy perfuming materials; their inventories of ionones for scenting purposes are apparently large. When soapers buy no ionones, manufacturers of those materials have a lessened interest in lemongrass oil—which is exactly the reason why that oil moves but slowly in the local market and not at all so far as the offerings made of new crop last week from Far Eastern points.

The government of Madagascar has estimated that 10 metric tons of this oil will be available for export in 1948, which was less than the total available during 1947, according to reports received from British sources.

**Mustard, Artificial**—The quarter quoting this material at $1.35 per pound in the previous week returned quotations to $1.45 during the period just closed. The market, therefore, still stands on the basis prevailing for a long time past.

**Palmarosa**—Stocks at the shipment port were said to have dwindled parallel with the failure of new goods to arrive from interior points. The failure has been attributed to the breakdown in transportation facilities that tie the stills to exporters' godowns. However, some prices were received from the source last week and the quotations were fully $3 below the high point that ruled when scarcity in primary market warehouses had forced substantial rises in shipment quotations.

**Peppermint**—The preliminary report of acreage planted to peppermint in the five producing states has not come to hand but results of the survey usually made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, is being awaited with considerable interest. Private advices from some production points indicate that at present labor cost, the farmers producing peppermint oil cannot manufacture new crop profitably if the consumer price is to be much lower than it is today. Nothing is known here about the size of stocks being carried over in the primary market either in the hands of the producers or by banks holding merchandise against loans. The carryover would have considerable force in farmers' determination of how much acreage is to be set this year.

**Sandalwood**—Quotations on NF quality oil in one quarter were reduced to the basis of $13.50 per pound during the past week. While upwards of $22.50 was quoted by some sellers, sales at any such level would have to be made in the absence of any competition since the availability of oil at $13.50 was reported to be excellent.

**Ylang Ylang**—Quotations in local circles retained a reasonably stable position during the past week. Bourbon oil prices were not reduced further and appeared to be steadier in most quarters. According to estimates made by the Government of Madagascar, 15 metric tons of ylang ylang will be available for export in 1948. That total was smaller than the amount available in 1947.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Ambergris**—This fixative has not come in for a more than small demand from manufacturing perfumers whose reserves, when related to the demand for high priced finished products, appear to be more than sufficient for current small requirements. Prices held steady.

**Anisic Aldehyde**—The supply exceeded demand by a fairly substantial margin. Buyers bought close to actual needs and the usual tendency was to confine takings to hand-to-mouth operations. Pricewise, the market reflected the fair stability ruling raw material.

**Castoreum**—Stocks of finished perfumes were said to be backing up on their producers and the result has been a falling away of consumption as related to many raw materials, including this fixative. Replenishment of dealers' supply was expected to take place under the influence at better than firm prices at the source.

**Ionones**—Plentiful stocks of soap in the hands of soapers consuming the bulk of ionones production have tended to eliminate immediate interest in offerings of those scenting materials. It has also reacted on the consumption of raw material used in the production of ionones. An intermix of inactivity from whatever point of view has apparently set in.

**Isoeugenol**—Clove spice providing the clove oil from which eugenol and isoeugenol are produced has been notoriously weak and low in price for some time past; spice has been bought for making oil as low as 8c. per pound, c.i.f. New York. This development has not found reflection in quotations on oil and, therefore, the quotations on eugenol and isoeugenol continue to remain steady under not larger than fair request from consuming sources.

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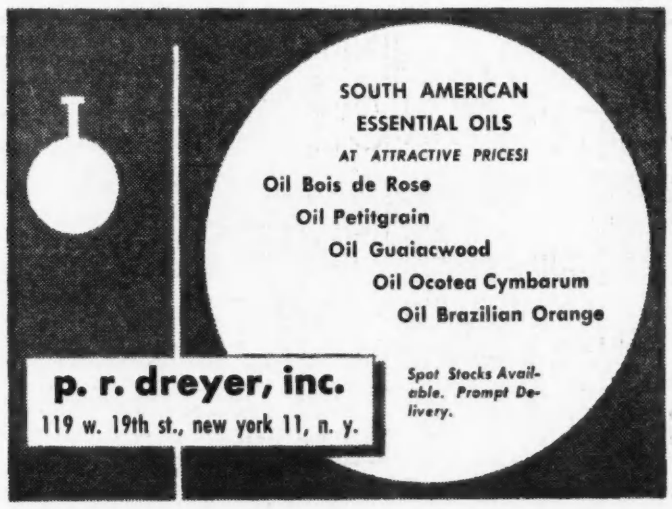


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## Flavor Extract Makers Report Prosperous

—Continued from page 7

concert with the French Colonial Office dropped quotas, but export prices were raised for vanilla leaving the country on January 1. In view of continued reports that stabilized prices would decline when the old stocks or unexportable surplus were placed on the market, he said, his association sent two members to Paris to learn whether the stabilization plan would be continued the rest of this year and, in view of inventory investment, whether prices were to be reduced.

**Notice Should Be Given**

"Importers believed," he said, "that instead of the announcement being made abruptly, three months notice should be given. Importers were advised by the French authorities that their stabilization plan would be maintained until the end of 1948. Even when it was stated that prices would not be changed, buyers still were hesitant, even though attractive prices were offered in view of replacement costs."

Mr. Schlotterer pointed out that the accumulated or unexportable stocks have thus had an effect on the buying tempo of the market. He said a number of plans have been proposed for relief.

"The future of government control or free enterprise is the highlight of this year's French vanilla bean market," he said. "Crop predictions, stocks reports or price trends are secondary. If this was not stressed, an untrue, distorted picture might result from the rumors, whispers and competitive statements that are heard in the trade today. The fact is that the industry is divided over whether the Madagascar government's policy of price stabilization is sound; or whether it can be efficiently applied. Upon the outcome of the present discussions will depend the future market.

"Let us look at the other important source of vanilla—Mexico. Here we have a free market operating, and during the year, instead of Mexicans commanding a premium of from $1 to $2 per pound over Bourbons, a reverse in the normal price relationship took place with a wide spread in quotations. In view of price advantages, the delicate flavor of Mexican vanilla has been substituted for the punchy flavor of Bourbon vanilla. Whether they have struck bottom in view of the predicted smaller new crop, the fact is that a modest increase in demand will mean a better price range.

**Markets for Essential Oils**

H. P. Wesemann, vice-president of the Essential Oil Association, discussed the availability and markets for three groups of oils; citrus oils, general flavoring oils, and spice oils.

He reported there were ample supplies of domestic orange oil, oil of lemon, grapefruit oil, tangerine oil and oil peppermint, and no actual shortage in bergamot oil, Brazilian oil mandarin, oil spearmint and lime oils. He added there was no shortage in oil sweet birch, wintergreen, sassafras, or bitter almond, it being only a matter of price adjustment due to higher costs of production.

In regard to the spice oils, Mr. Wesemann reported that oil clove, ginger, nutmeg and mace were in good supply. There was a shortage of cinnamon or cassia oils, he said, but a substitute based on cinnamic aldehyde had proved satisfactory. Oil coriander was in little demand, he said, because of the high price.

George H. Burnett, of Burnett & Co. described the cultivating and curing of vanilla beans, with emphasis on the methods used in Puerto Rico and Mexico, and told of his visit to Mexican vanilla plantations.

As a possible project for the association's research committee, Mr. Burnett pointed out that no research work has been done as regards bacterial content of beans at the various stages of the curing process or the finished product from the point of view of whether bacterial content has an effect upon the flavor of the beans.

**Use of Flavor Materials**

Dr. N. C. Larsen, chief chemist of the flavor research division of Polak & Schwarz, Inc., spoke on "Some Contributions of Chemistry to the Flavoring Industry," and declared that the employment of flavor materials for the deliberate modification of taste far antedates the science of chemistry.

"One of the earliest uses of flavoring materials was the employment of pungent spices to make palatable slightly overripe or putrefying meats," he said. "Next to garlic and pepper, cloves probably played the largest part in that picture, but today science employs cloves for quite a different purpose in flavoring.

"Eugenol, the principal ingredient

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of clove oil is readily convertible to our number one stock-in-trade, vanillin. The mention of vanillin brings to mind the thought of courmarin. Over the past two decades this lactone has become an important constituent in vanilla flavorings, and the public taste has slowly been conditioned to a point where coumarin is naturally associated with the taste of vanilla.

**Synthesizing of Coumarin**

"As was the case with vanillin, the demand for the material so far exceeded the natural supply that chemistry was called upon to synthesize it. When heated with caustic and chloroform, phenol gives salicylic aldehyde which, by the Perkins reaction, yields coumarin."

Dr. Larsen declared that artificial fruit flavors were in use as far back as 1868, but that by today's standards they were crude because even then the science of organic synthesis was in its infancy. Those were the days, he said, when acetaldehyde and chloroform were used with a heavy hand in anything calling for a fruity" effect.

**Duplicating Natural Flavors**

A new scientific approach to the problem of duplicating synthetically the natural flavors and aromas was proposed by Lynn A. Watt, director of the development department of the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

"Since three of the five senses respond to some type of vibration," he asked, "is it not also possible that the remaining two, taste and smell, do exactly the same thing? I think it is reasonable to believe that taste and smell are human reactions to vibrations or waves that we have not yet begun to identify or detect.

"Let us employ a team consisting of the chemist, physicist, and physiological specialists toward getting at the root of what these physical vibrations are so that when they reach the nose they are translated to the brain as oil of rose, or when they are carried through the taste buds they say to the brain—this is vanilla extract."

**Sugar Situation Reviewed**

George L. Wright, of Lamborn & Co., reviewed the sugar situation as regards supply and price and arrived at the conclusion that the United States will have ample sugar this year.

Industrial users of sugar, he said, interested in plentiful supplies in case of contingencies and most interested in lower prices, do not want a further cut in the government's 1948 sugar quota, which is contemplated as a result of the abnormally low distribution since the first of the year. On a percentage basis, this distribution is said to be the lowest in two decades. Mr. Wright added that sugar producers, however, want just the opposite—a smaller quota and higher prices.

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., and luncheon speaker on the second day, told the association that the most compelling responsibility of American business is to streamline the economy of the nation and to deflate the machinery of government.

"I believe," he said, "that these two immediate demands upon us, namely to modernize our American business methods, and to return to our traditional concept of government, are not only good for our individual business, not only good for our own country, but they are immediate requirements if we are to save a distressed and a shattered world."

**Research Committee Report**

J. M. Blatterman, chairman of the association's scientific research committee, reported on the group's activities and disclosed its present program was set up as follows:—

1. Moisture determinations to be made on all grades of Madagascar Bourbon beans from as many importers as possible. Moisture determinations also to be made on Mexican beans of prime, good, ordinary, and cut grades. The method used for bean moisture is the benzene/toluene method.
2. Preparation of vanilla extracts using all grades of Madagascar beans.
3. Attempted taste grading of the extracts with respect to bean grade.
4. Attempted correlation of moisture value, extraction data, and taste value of the various bean grades.

In reporting on the results of the program, Mr. Blatterman declared that sufficient data has been accumulated to indicate that a definite relation exists between moisture content and grade of bean.

**Committee Members Elected**

The following were elected to the executive committee for the coming year: W. G. Grant, Nugrape Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Hottinger, Bowey's, Inc., Chicago; Louis J. Woolf, H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, and Mr. Chapman.

Named to the advisory committee were William B. Durling, Wm. J. Stange Company, Chicago; Dr. Clarke E. Davis, Virginia Dare Extract Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank W. Green, National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and Garret F. Myer, Warner-Jenkinson Manufacturing Company, St. Louis.


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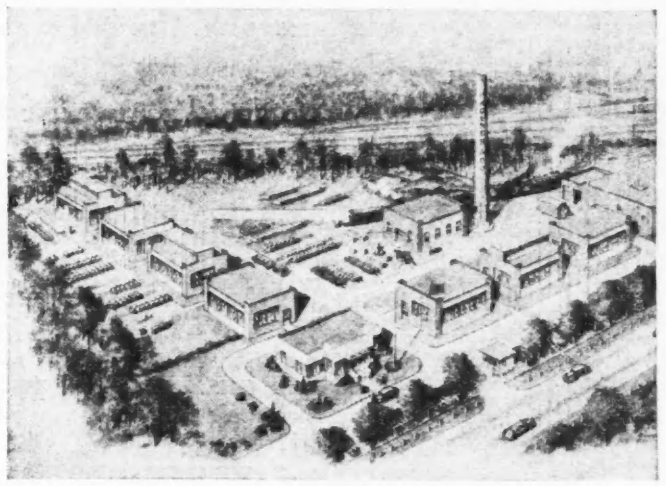

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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanicals passed through a generally quiet week. More stability appeared to govern in the medicinal drug group; at least, the undertone was steadier and there was less evidence of a willingness to shade the market as currently quoted. For the first time in several weeks, the market index failed to decline; last week it held steady.

Condimental botanicals felt strong pressure from competition between suppliers and the weight of price movements, in point of number and extent, was on the down side. Star anise was a prominent exception; appearance of an inquiry for an exceptionally large lot put that market up. China cassia, celery from India, coriander from Italy, laurel from Portugal, paprika from Chile, poppy seed from Denmark, and sage from Cyprus—all were lower at the close. Higher quotations were noted on bleached cardamom, Danish yellow and Montana yellow mustard seed, black pepper, and Chinese cassia buds.

News from the domestic primary market for botanical drugs continued to show some progress in getting some new crop goods collected. Collection was still hampered by the fact that food crops were still being put into the ground, thus limiting the labor available for drug collections. However, gains were noted.

Although a number of new crop prices show reductions from the primary market price levels prevailing at the beginning of the year, it should also be said that numerous other materials were being priced at relatively well maintained quotations and until and unless new crop deliveries shall gain substantially in volume, dealers felt reasonably certain that prices to be paid at the source would not be cheap this year.

It is proving to be a difficult matter to get reliable reports concerning the prospects for European collection this year. Although it is going on three years since fighting stopped in Europe, reconstitution of information services of reliability is proving no easy thing and most reports are taken with a grain of salt. Exports in 1947 were down from 1946 by a substantial margin but January this year showed a gain in arrivals here over those in January, 1947. The situation remains to be developed.

## Balsams

**Copaiba**—Local competition continued to depress market prices and by the close of last week, quotations were lower at 67c. to 70c. per pound.

**Fir**—Quotations lacked new development, remaining generally steady at previously quoted levels despite the not substantial volume of sales that was generally reported. Stocks were not excessive in size. Replacements costs continued to be well maintained.

## Barks

**Angostura**—Trading had been very slow for a number of weeks but some quarters noted a slight gain in inquiry, if not in actual sales. Stocks were conservative in size; recent reports have not included any arrivals from the primary market.

**Black Haw**—Some signs of a possible easing of replacement costs have developed but the season is still too young materially to develop the probable trend in new crop values this year. This article has occupied relatively high price position during the past several seasons and nothing at this time suggests the probability of collections increasing in size or being available at substantially lower cost to the collectors.

**Cascara Sagrada**—Last reports concerning prospects for the 1948 peel were not encouraging. Labor supply often available for peeling this bark is sharply diverted to lumbering operations where the need for production pressed forestry operations to the extreme.

## Beans

**Vanilla**—The trouble with making complete substitution of Mexican vanilla beans for those coming from the French islands is that Mexico alone cannot, or at least has not, produced crops of a size sufficient to cover the total requirements of the United States. The suggestion has been made that, because Mexicans are cheaper than Bourbon beans on spot, Mexican beans would take over control of the market.

In addition to the matter of production there is also that of flavor and in that respect, Bourbon beans have been in special favor by many makers of extracts where the more delicate flavor of Mexican beans was not desired. Bourbon beans produce a strong, pungent, palate tickling product. At the same time, it can be said that some extracts holding high place in standards of quality have always been made exclusively, or almost so, of Mexican beans.

Official control of prices by the island government works for exactly the troubles that government price and distribution controls always work in the economy of any product. It is no longer possible easily to do business with the islands and probably a return to free enterprise business conditions in the islands, so far as vanilla beans at least are concerned, would likely be a potent factor in restoring Bourbon beans to their proper place.

## Berries

**Juniper**—Sales outlets continued to be restricted to limited quantities and the market as a whole remained relatively dull as to demand and considerably easy in the matter of price.

**Raspberries**—This article can be found only with difficulty in local circles. Processing the berries by drying to preserve them has decreased sharply with the advent of quick-freeze processing at the source. Fewer berries are available for drying operations.

## Flowers

**Chamomile**—With demand holding to relatively conservative volume, the quiet market has been under the influence of rather more competitive conditions than better request would permit. However, during the past week, sellers maintained quotations steadily while awaiting a broadening of consumer requirements.

**Clover Tops**—Some think that prices may be slightly lower this year after the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

*Drugs*

None

*Other Articles*

Anise, star, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, 5c. per lb.
medium, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Yunnan, 1c. per lb.
China, buds, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Montana, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, ½c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

*Drugs*

Balsam copaiba, 3c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Cochin, unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 3c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Anise, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China, selected rolls, 1½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 2½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Coriander, Italian, 1c. per lb.
Cumin, Persian, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West India, broken, 15c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 1½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(1910=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **220.3** | **220.3** | **226.4** | **282.3** |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## *Imports Detained by FDA*

**New York**

**Two Weeks Ended May 21**

Anise seed, 143 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 360 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 620 bags: filthy.
Chinese berry, 200 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 142 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 38 bags: filthy.
Mace, 76 packages: filthy; insect infested.
Malva leaves, 11 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 559 bags: moldy and wormy.
Olive oil, 106,499 pounds: inedible.
Pepper, black, 913 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 357 bags: live and dead insects.
Rhubarb root, 71 cases: insect bored.
Sesame seed, 5,370 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 14 bales: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 125 drums: unrefined; inedible.
Turmeric root, 240 bags: filthy.

**Philadelphia**

Codliver oil, 30 drums: decomposed.


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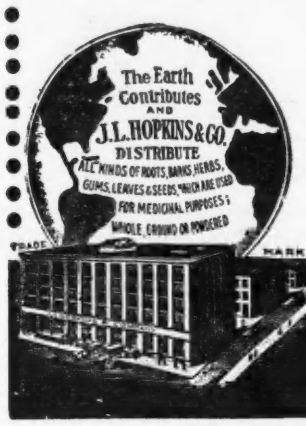
Uva Ursi Leaves

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Squill was described as "The bulb of Urginea Maritima" in the USP 8th of 1905. Poisonous squill was not removed from the USP until the 9th revision, 1916, was changed to read "The fleshy, inner scales of the bulb of the *white variety* of Urginea Maritima." Squill became N. F. in 1942.

A noted authority as late as 1874 declared that other than by color, "No other difference in the plants can be pointed out."

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TRADE MARK

new crop is ready for the market. Others believe that considerable stability may govern this item's market position. Little demand was reported during the past week.

**Linden**—Interest was only found in small lots but the trade accomplished during the past week was sufficient to hold quotations to a very steady position. Not a deal of competition prevailed.

## Gums

**Arabic**—The primary market has stiffened and prices had a rising tendency at the source market. Political conditions appeared to be playing a part in the general strengthening of the market; at least, shippers were not over looking the opportunity that the present general unrest in the Near East affords. Locally, a firm and reasonably active spot market was noted.

**Asafetida**—It was possible that shipments of this article from India may be increased as the result of the political troubles in territory from which Near East production and shipments stems. The spot market has become steadier and sellers no longer were disposed to shade quotations last week.

**Benzoin**—Demand was light, for jobbing purposes, and insufficient materially to affect the not too steady spot price for the Sumatra produce. Sellers were disposed to entertain reasonable bids.

**Locust Bean** — Reports from Cyprus anent the crop of locust beans may ultimately have an effect on the gum market. The said reports stated that the Nicosia and Kyrenia districts were reporting a poor crop in many areas. However, and despite some damage to pods by the cold weather. Prospects for the yield in the island as a whole were considered to be better than a year ago and a moderate rise in production might result. Old crop stocks were reported practically exhausted by the excellent demand that was satisfied at good prices.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Belladonna**—Immediate demand was for immediate necessities and although not a great deal of that sort of business was current, the basic position of the market held very firm based on the present cost of merchandise in the origins, at home or abroad.

**Buchu**—The market has steadied considerably, for a while it appeared that further drop in spot quotations was likely but that phase of the market has apparently passed and a virtually firm position reflected the present situation in the replacement market.

**Henna**—With India open as a source of supply, some independence of the situation in the Near East is afforded buyers. However, some quarters reject any but Alexandrian henna, the shipment of which is complicated by the Arab-Jew embroglio.

**Laurel**—Portuguese material was a fraction lower at 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Some old crop Greek leaves were offered spot on the basis of 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound. Turkish could be had for 14c. to 14½c.

**Lobelia**—The existing and easier situation at the source seemed likely to produce some shift in the spot position of this material but such a development was something for future achievement. Mean-

GUMS
NATURAL
POWDERED — CRYSTALS
KARAYA ARABIC TRAGACANTH LOCUST BEAN
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while, the absence of buying tended to soften the appearance of a change in the primary market position for the time being at least.

**Sage** — Cyprus material on spot was cheaper and offerings were confirmed on the basis of 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Dalmatian material showed some increase in strength and sellers were disposed to hold for a minimum of 23½c. to 24c.

**Senna**—Alexandrian material tended to become firmer because of the uncertainties surrounding the movement of Near East stocks to this market. Indian goods remained very steady in price and were the object of a fair amount of inquiry and buying for consumption.

**Stramonium**—Stocks were sufficient to take care of any reasonable expansion in consumers' necessities. The undertone of the rather dull spot market was firm throughout the past week and sellers were not disposed to shade the market more than a small fraction at the most.

## Miscellaneous

**Ergot**—The market was subject to some easing of undertones, a development sympathetic to the lack of much demand at the present time. Some tendency to shade quotations has developed of late and conditions seemed to be more favorable for the covering of buyers' needs. It was also possible that the mere prospect of new crop offerings was having some effect on the local views of sellers.

**Grains of Paradise** — Some goods recently arrived in this market have been released for consumption and a steady market established on the lower basis of 40c. to 41c. per pound.

**Manna**—Business was routine and consisted usually of quantities rarely in excess of jobbing size. However, replacement contributed to the maintenance of steady spot quotations.

**Nux Vomica**—The reports that the trees from which this material is obtained are being cut down for fire wood bodes no good, ultimately, for the availability of nux vomica buttons, it was said.

## Roots

**Aletris**—Some primary markets lists recently to hand have failed to include offerings of this material. A limited carryover is assuming a firmer position and unless later developments increase new crop collections materially, the outlook for lower prices was said to be poor.

**Bryonia**—Steady so far as price was concerned, this material was supported mainly by the inability of dealers to replace current stocks at more favorable prices at primary market points.

**Cohosh**—A fair degree of stability appeared to rule the market position of this article but not much demand has existed for some time past and a larger interest on the part of consumers would be needed to develop the true position of the root.

**Galangal**—Plentiful stocks were in hand and prices were distinctly favorable for consumer operations. Most consumers appeared to carry a fair reserve of supplies against their reasonably distant needs, a fact that contributed to the quietude prevailing on spot of late.

**Hellebore**—Some sellers of black hellebore have found a gain in inquiry if not actual sales, this being a seasonable development resulting for an increase in potential consumption by the rose growers.

**Rhubarb**—The market appeared to be well stocked with Chinese common round material, the price for which was unchanged last week but which also was reasonably easy because of the recent very severe competition for business on the spot.

**Senega**—A couple of quarters ventured the view that the Spring recession in prices has probably run its course and that the next development would be a firming of market undertones in the event of demand showing the expected revival in the not distant future.

**Turmeric**—Spot stocks of Alleppy and Madras root were lacking. Futures were offered. April-May shipment was proposed at 27c. to 27½c. per pound for Alleppy, while the Madras root for May shipment was offered at 22c. to 22½c.

## Seeds

**Anise**—An extraordinarily large inquiry for star anise was in the market last week and prices at the end of the period were higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Reports from Cyprus via London stated that the new crop of anise was being sown on a limited acreage.

**Cardamom**—Bold, bleached seed were advanced to $1.85 to $1.90 per pound and medium bold went up to $1.65 to $1.70. Guatemala decorticated seed became nominal.

**Celery**—Indian seed was shaded to 20½c. to 21c. per pound for spot delivery and futures were believed available around 20c.

**Coriander**—Reports via British sources stated that the Board of Trade now requires individual import licenses on this material. No control has existed prior to May 3. Italian seed on spot were reduced to 6½c. to 7c. per pound.

**Cumin**—Persian material was reduced to 21½c. to 22c. per pound. Reports reaching here from Cyprus through London said that cumin plots on the island were being weeded and, generally considered, production prospects were considered to be good, though the condition of the crop varies widely according to district.

**Mustard**—Advices from responsible sources in Montana suggested that planting of the new crop has been on a smaller acreage and that the 1948 crop would likely be one quarter to one third smaller than that of 1947. Yellow Montana seed at the source was higher at 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Danish yellow was advanced to 15c. to 15½c.

## Spices

**Cassia**—China buds were higher at 22c. to 22½c. per pound. China selected

—Continued on page 86

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A-20

# Protective Coatings Materials

Focal point of activity in protective coating materials centered about gum turpentine on the Savannah market, which broke sharply during the week. Since other products retained an even keel, however, the price index continued unchanged at 207.1.

A combination of factors was believed responsible for the severe set-back in gum turpentine. Primarily they were decreased domestic and export interest and the inability of producers to take advantage of the government's loan program. Although there was a 1c. rally late in the week, gum turpentine by Friday's close had dropped ten-and-one-quarter cents to a level which was seventeen-and-four-fifths cents below the government support p

Despite the turbulent conditions in naval stores during the week, other sections of protective coatings were quiet. In prime pigments, antimony oxide was held at previous quotations although metal prices increased two cents per pound. Earth colors were similarly firm following recent advances. Supply-wise, good stocks prevailed for all earth colors, except pure chromium oxide, Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides, Indian and synthetic reds.

Fillers and extenders were without feature, as were lacquer materials. Among the synthetic resins, alkyds were said to be weak, although one maker reported an up-swing in demand for resins required for government specification use. Cumarone-indenes, barring certain darker-colored grades, were uniformly tight. Petroleum-type hydrocarbon resins were also short, wih production reported to be lagging seriously behind demand. Sufficient supplies of methylcellulose were said to be available in the market to permit acceptance of carload orders. Demand for silicones was heavy, particularly from the electrical industry.

The absence of any substantial business both in New York and in foreign gums centers had little effect on natural resins quotations, which remained stable. At the same time, firmness in the Calcutta market had a steadying influence on New York shellac quotations. Imported casein prices narrowed during the week, the result of firmness in the Argentine.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

None

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 207.1 | 207.1 | 190.7 | 175.0 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

## Prime Pigments

**Antimony Oxide**—Although the metal advanced 2c. per pound during the week, oxide prices continued firm. Producers indicated that they were uncertain whether recent boosts on the oxide were sufficient to permit them to absorb last week's metal hikes. Meanwhile, antimony oxide prices continued at 29½c. to 30c. per pound for the ceramic grade, and 33¾c. to 35c. per pound for the paint grade.

**Black, Carbon**—The Bureau of Mines reported March production at 109,691,000 pounds, compared with 105,392,000 pounds in February and 111,638,000 pounds in March, 1947. First-quarter output totaled 329,649,000 pounds, a rise over the 320,004,000 pounds produced during the January-March period last year. Shipments during March aggregated 109,937,000 pounds, opposed to 102,000,000 pounds during February and 125,511,000 pounds in March, 1947. First-quarter shipments were reported at 320,362,000 pounds, a drop under the 364,497,000 pounds shipped during the January-March period last year. Producers' stocks at the close of March were registered at 81,691,000 pounds, as against 81,937,000 pounds at the end of February and 31,735,000 pounds on March 31, 1947. Carbon black exports during March, according to the Department of Commerce, were listed at 28,984,000 pounds, under both the 31,264,000 pounds sent abroad in February and the 30,245,000 pounds shipped during March, 1947. First-quarter exports this year came to 80,365,000 pounds, a decline from the 82,092,000 pounds exported during the January-March period last year.

**Black, Mineral**—Quotations on this pigment last week ranged from 1⅜c. to 6¾c. per pound, bags, works.

**Blue, Ultramarine**—Arrivals last week totaled 150 casks from Hull.

**Brown, Vandyke**—In ample supply during the week, this material was on moderate call. Quotations in the market were listed at 9¾c. to 12c. per pound, barrels, works.

**Chromates**—Following are present markets listings for chromate pigments:—Barium, bags, freight equalized, 31½c. to 32c. per pound; calcium, bags, freight equalized, 29½c. to 30c. per pound; strontium, bags, freight equalized, 43½c. to 44c. per pound, and zinc, barrels, l.c.l., delivered, 21c. per pound.

**Green, Chromium Oxide**—Although quotations of certain producers declined ½c. per pound recently, some makers of the pure material were quoting 32c. to 33c. per pound. The overall range for all pure grades of 31½c. to 38c. per pound continued, however. Meanwhile, this material was still in a critical supply position, as demand remained heavy. The hydrated material was maintained at previous listings of 75c. to $1.

**Maroon Oxide**—Quotations on this material were uniform at 4c. per pound, less carload, works.

**Red, Indian**—Continued buying interest was reported for this material following recent increases. Supplies were available in limited quantities. Present quotations range from 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound

**Red, Iron Oxide**—Both Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides continued short during the week. Producers of the Spanish material were still said to be demanding exorbitant prices for their product, resulting in further buyer resistance by American importers. Prices were firm. Persian Gulf ranged from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, while Spanish oxide in carloads sold at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound for grade 1 and 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound for grade 2.

**Red, Tuscan**—This material last week was quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, barrels, freight equalized.

**Yellow, Iron Oxide**—In good supply for all grades, this pigment received moderate call during the period under review. Following are current market quotations:—Natural, bags, carload, works, 1⅜c. to 2¾c. per pound; natural, bags, l.c.l., works, 1⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound; French type, bags, carload, works, 4½c. per pound; French type, bags, l.c.l., works, 4¾c. per pound; Peruvian, bags, 1.85c. to 2.1c. per pound.

**Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide**—This material was stable following recent increases. Supplies were ample and demand was fair. Following are current market quotations:— Bags, carload, works, 9c. per pound, and bags, l.c.l., works, 9¼c. per pound.

## Fillers and Extenders

**Calcium Carbonate** — Imported during the week were 100 bags of whiting from Hull. Market-wise, this section was without appreciable change.

**China Clay**—There was no marked fluctuation in the market position of this material during the period under review, supply, demand and prices all continuing as before. Arrivals last week aggregated 600 bags of common clay from Hamburg and Hull.

**Kyanite**—Imports last week included 1,440 tons of kyanite ore from Mombasa.

**Mica** — Importations during the past week totaled 2,042 cases of mica from London, Rio de Janiero, Fernglen Luangoa and Calcutta. In addition, 571 bags of mica scrap were also received from Lourenco Marques. In the market, supply and demand retained previous levels, the former good and the latter steady. Prices were also stable.

## Synthetic Resins

**Alkyd Resins**—Weak market conditions were reported by manufacturers during the period under review. Although stocks of phthalic anhydride remained critical, the supply position of alkyds was said to be sufficient. This development was attributed to the slowness of civilian demand rather than to any appreciable increase in production. At the same time, one maker reported an up-swing in demand for resins required for government specification use. Price-wise, this section continued firm.

**Chlorinated Rubber**—The steatite talc dispersion of cyclocized chlorinated rubber has been dropped from the line of a

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

maker of these specialties because of the difficulty in obtaining the raw material for producing that base. However, according to the announcement of that producer, a substitute product is being offered. Meanwhile, supplies of the entire line were said to be adequate to meet all requirements. Increased uses for the various pigmented dispersions, such as the application in concrete floor enamels, were said to be making definite advances. Demand was excellent during the week, while prices remained firm.

**Cumarone-Indene Resins**—With the exception of certain darker-colored grades of one maker, the supply position of these resins continued extremely tight last week. At least one manufacturer reported that most of the lighter-colored resins were available only on contract, although a few of these cumarone-indenes can be supplied in very limited quantities for spot purchases. Demand, meanwhile, continued active and prices remained firm.

**Hydrocarbon Resins**—Demand for the petroleum-type materials was said to exceed the supply by such a margin that delayed deliveries were the rule on most grades last week. One type of these materials, however, was reported in adequate supply to meet current requirements for prompt shipment. The price structure was without variance.

**Methylcellulose** — Sufficient supplies were reported in the market to permit acceptance of carload orders. As of last week, production was said to be somewhat ahead of demand. In addition to the currently good supply position of this material, one maker announced progress on construction operation of an expanded production unit, which plant when completed will even further widen the availability of this material. Prices were maintained.

**Polyvinyl Resins**—A producer of polyvinyl elastomers reported a much healthier state in the market, with supplies of resin much closer to demand than formerly. Prices were without change and quotations were described as a little firmer after experiencing a short period of softness.

**Silicone Resins**—The market position of these materials was reported excellent last week. Demand was said to be very active, with the electrical industry in particular consuming a large quantity of silicone resins. Shipments of drum lots were said to require thirty to sixty days.

**Sulphonamide Resins** — Commercial quantities of alkyl and/or aryl sulphonamide-formaldehyde condensates were said to be available for prompt shipment. Prices were firm and demand was steady.

## Natural Resins

There was little news to report in this market last week. Trading, which has been slow since the first of the year, continued that way during the week. The absence of any substantial business both in New York and in foreign gums centers, however, had relatively little effect on existing quotations, which continued firm. The supply situation among American import houses was said to be spotty, with inventories of some sellers abundant in certain resins and short in others. Arrivals last week aggregated 350 bags of copal gum from Matadi and Antwerp, 20 cases of dammar gum from Bangkok and 148 bags of karaya from Bombay.

**Shellac**—A steadying influence in the Calcutta market during the week produced comparable conditions in New York. Prices of all grades, both bleached and orange lacs, remained firm. Buying interest in this country was said to be spotty, with consumers reported to be limiting purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis. Supplies of bleached shellac were said to be abundant, while stocks of orange grades continued fair. Relative to the supply position of orange lacs, a spokesman of one importer said that a squeeze on current inventories might be expected within the next four to six weeks. Arrivals last week totaled 50 bags of buttonlac from Calcutta, 41 cases of shellac from Bangkok and 400 bags of shellac from Calcutta.

## Lacquer Materials

**Sebacates** — Producers reported continued ability to meet demand during the week, as buying interest remained moderate and supplies were said to be ample. drums, carload, works, 86¼c. per pound; Prices were maintained. Following are current market quotations:—Dibutyl sebacate, drums, carload, works, 74½c. per pound; dibutyl sebacate, l.c.l., works, 75c. per pound; dibutyl sebacate, tanks, works, 73c. per pound; dimethyl sebacate,


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| | Max. | Min. | Typical Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specific Gravity 15.5C | 0.942 | 0.937 | 0.940 |
| Refractive Index 20C | ..... | 1.480 | 1.483 |
| Unpolymerized Residue | 2.5% | ..... | 0.4% |
| ASTM Distillation | | | |
| 5% | ..... | 195C | 210C |
| 95% | 225C | ..... | 220C |
| Moisture | 1.0% | ..... | 0.4% |

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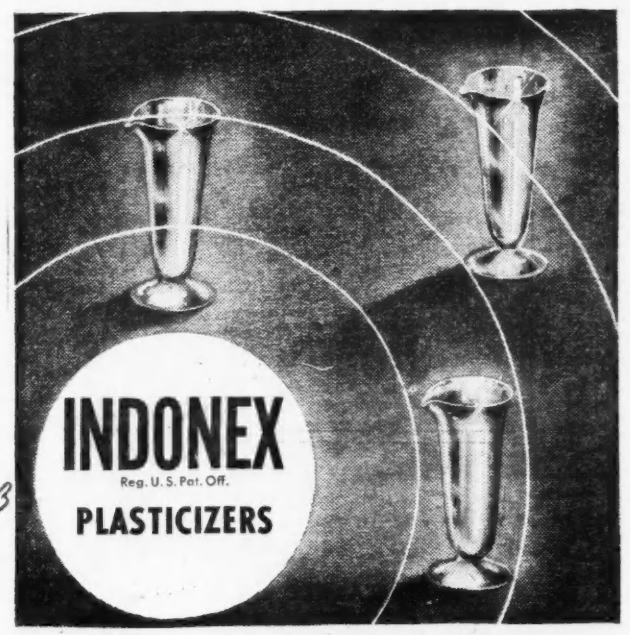

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## Naval Stores

Despite a mild rally of 1c. per gallon at the end of the week, gum turpentine on the Savannah market suffered severe reverses, skidding to 47c. per gallon on Friday, 10¼c. under the previous week and 13.3c. below the government support price. At the close of business on Friday, New York dealers were asking 57c. per gallon, tanks, 7c. below listings of the week previous. Withdrawal of domestic buyers, lack of export interest and the inability of producers to take advantage of the government's loan program were listed as major factors in the steep decline.

Government purchases last year of 2,500,000 gallons of gum turpentine, still under federal control, were said to have cut heavily into available storage facilities. With qualification for a government loan dependent upon suitable storage and warehousing at a premium, producers have been compelled to sell on the open market for the best possible price. Because of waning domestic and foreign interest, these quotations have been at depressed levels recently.

The decrease in domestic demand, at the same time, was attributed to inactivity in the export market and the knowledge that heavy output assures gum turpentine supplies for the remainder of the year.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended May 28 were as follows:—

**Gum Rosin**

| | Price per 100 lbs. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Savannah Exchange (Low of range) | | | | | c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. whse. | l.c.l., ex whse. |
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Friday | |
| B | $6.50 | $6.50 | $6.50 | $6.50 | $6.50 | $8.15 | $8.90 |
| D | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.90 | 8.15 | 8.90 |
| E | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.76 | 6.90 | 8.25 | 9.00 |
| F | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 8.25 | 9.00 |
| G | 6.80 | 6.81 | 6.80 | 7.31 | 7.46 | 8.40 | 9.15 |
| H | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 7.31 | 7.46 | 8.40 | 9.15 |
| I | 6.80 | 6.81 | 6.80 | 7.31 | 7.46 | 8.40 | 9.15 |
| K | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 7.31 | 7.46 | 8.40 | 9.15 |
| M | 6.90 | 6.90 | 7.20 | 7.31 | 7.46 | 8.50 | 9.25 |
| N | 6.90 | 7.03 | 7.20 | 7.31 | 7.46 | 8.55 | 9.30 |
| WG | 7.00 | 7.12 | 7.20 | 7.38 | 7.57 | 8.60 | 9.35 |
| WW | 7.00 | 7.12 | 7.20 | 7.45 | 7.57 | 8.75 | 9.50 |
| X | 7.00 | 7.12 | 7.20 | 7.45 | 7.57 | 8.75 | 9.50 |
| | Drums | | | | | | |
| Sales | ... | 200 | ... | 300 | ... | | |
| Receipts | 62 | 231 | 201 | 208 | 373 | | |
| Shipm'ts | ... | ... | 467 | 314 | 1,698 | | |
| Stocks | 7,913 | 7,844 | 7,608 | 7,652 | 6,927 | | |

**Gum Turpentine**

| | Savannah Exchange (Bulk) | | | | | New York (cot. drms.) tanks, f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse. (U lbs.) (U lbs.), l.c.l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Friday |
| Per gal. | .55 | .51 | .49 | .47 | .47 | .57 .57½ |
| Sales, bbls. | 160 | 320 | 169 | ... | ... | |
| Receipts, bbls. | 191 | 316 | 165 | 10 | 566 | |
| Shipments, bbls. | 10 | 157 | 175 | 200 | 126 | |
| Stocks, bbls. | 4,986 | 5,145 | 5,135 | 4,945 | 5,385 | |

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Asbestos**—Arrivals last week totaled 8,335 bags of asbestos fiber from Lourenco Marques. In the market, supply con-

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## *Water Paint Sales: 1946-47*

(*Formerly Plastic Coldwater Paint Sales*)

Sales of resin emulsion paints, coldwater paints, plastic-texture water paints and calcimines for 1946 and 1947, as released by the Bureau of Census and published below, are based on reports submitted by 53 manufacturers. Fifteen of these companies, including six which have not previously furnished information, reported exclusively for resin emulsion paints. Twelve of the remaining 38 manufacturers also reported sales for this product, bringing to 27 the total number of manufacturers of resin emulsion paints.

Data for coldwater paints, plastic-texture water paints and calcimines are based on reports received from 38 identical manufacturers who accounted for approximately 87 percent of the total value of these materials produced in the United States, as published in the 1939 Biennial Census of Manufactures. The 1947 statistics are preliminary. Final figures will be published as part of the Census of Manufactures for 1947, which is now being taken.

Any inquiries concerning these data should be addressed to the Chemicals and Wood Products Section, Industry Division, Bureau of Census, Washington 25, D. C.

**Resin Emulsion Paints**

| | 1947 | 1946* |
|---|---|---|
| Total, paste and semi-paste form— | | |
| Gallons | 12,545,241 | 16,544,981 |
| Value | $28,170,535 | $29,063,918 |
| Interior— | | |
| Gallons | 13,391,902 | 16,355,053 |
| Value | $27,794,162 | $29,023,384 |
| Exterior— | | |
| Gallons | 153,339 | 189,928 |
| Value | $376,073 | $340,534 |

**Coldwater Paints**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total value | $8,475,555 | $8,194,894 |
| Interior, total value | $1,794,117 | $1,143,964 |
| Casein-bound— | | |
| Paste and semi-paste form— | | |
| Gallons | 2,592,656 | 2,530,354 |
| Value | $5,705,287 | $5,264,075 |
| Dry-powder form— | | |
| Pounds | 9,314,484 | 8,828,644 |
| Value | $926,768 | $734,530 |
| Glue-bound— | | |
| Pounds | 2,587,514 | 2,386,673 |
| Value | $192,062 | $145,539 |
| Exterior, total value | $3,681,438 | $3,550,930 |
| Casein-bound— | | |
| Pounds | 3,341,141 | 3,943,656 |
| Value | $265,861 | $242,395 |
| Lime and/or cement-bound— | | |
| Pounds | 38,080,395 | 46,065,358 |
| Value | $3,415,576 | $3,718,397 |

**Plastic-Texture Water Paints**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total†— | | |
| Pounds | 32,927,769 | 20,148,028 |
| Value | $2,061,010 | $1,408,828 |

**Calcimines**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total— | | |
| Pounds | 18,498,146 | 22,067,394 |
| Value | $1,075,137 | $1,068,947 |
| Bottwater— | | |
| Pounds | 8,625,560 | 11,537,690 |
| Value | $490,808 | $540,597 |
| Coldwater— | | |
| Pounds | 9,872,646 | 11,470,304 |
| Value | $544,329 | $521,350 |

* Revised.

† Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing operations of individual companies.

tinued critical for the long-fibered grades. Demand remained strong and production continued to lag seriously behind present requirements. Prices were firm for all grades.

**Asphalt**—No appreciable change was noted in this section during the period under review. Importations during the week were registered at 4,373 barrels of crude asphalt from Trinidad.

**Casein**—With the Argentine market continuing firm, prices in New York last week narrowed somewhat to a range of 27¾c. to 29¾c. per pound for the imported material. Domestic quotations held fast at 31c. to 33c. per pound. Meanwhile, large shipments of Argentine casein to Europe were said to be continuing. As to supplies, there were conflicting reports from importers. Some trade sources reported ebbing stocks, while others intimated that inventories were full to overflowing. Generally agreed upon, however, was the fact that demand was weak, with American mills holding back on orders. At the same time, the trade viewed with considerable interest the recent lifting of maximum prices from domestic cheese in the Argentine. March production of casein in the Argentine was unofficially estimated at 3,500 tons, an unusually large output for a normally declining period. Exports to the United States were said to have aggregated 480 tons in March and 1,450 tons in April. The domestic picture looked bleak, with production reported to be lagging heavily behind last year's output. Arrivals last week totaled 2,000 bags from Buenos Aires.

**Glue**—Although stocks of glue were said to have been practically depleted by the recently-settled packinghouse strike, makers intimated that they would be back to a full production schedule within a week and would be able to overtake demand within six to eight weeks. Some future upward adjustment of current prices was predicted by a spokesman of one manufacturer, but as of last week quotations held firm. The demand for bone glues was said to have fallen off considerably, particularly from the paper box and leather industries. Hide glue calls remained strong. Arrivals during the week totaled 1,225 bags of bone grist from Buenos Aires and 399 bales of glue-stock from Rio de Janeiro and Recife.

**Graphite** — Importations during the week totaled 100 bags of graphite from Le Havre.

**Gypsum**—Arrivals last week aggregated 10,372 tons and 200 bags of crude gypsum from Hautsport and Hull, respectively.

**Naphthenates**—A shortage of naphthenic acid was said to have curtailed stocks of these driers considerably. However, in view of the slackened demand, shipments in reasonable quantities were still going out last week. Prices were firm.

## Guthman Elected Head Of Chicago Paint Club

Leo S. Guthman, of Bradley & Vrooman Company, was elected president of the Chicago Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at a recent meeting. Other officers chosen were:—vice-president, D. L. Clinton, the Clinton Company; secretary, Mortimer Beck, Commerce Petroleum Company, and treasurer, Harry D. Wright, Tousey Varnish Company. New members elected to the executive committee were:—Casper Apeland, Zapon division, Atlas Powder Company; Z. G. Peck, Glidden Company, and H. E. Schreiber, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

## St. Louis Paint Group To Hear Bidlack June 2

V. C. Bidlack, secretary of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, will be featured speaker at a meeting of the St. Louis Paint and Varnish Production Club to be held at the Forest Park hotel, St. Louis, on June 2 at 6:30 p.m.

## Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in March

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during March increased slightly with the industry producing 2,530,558 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 920,820 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,483,179 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,099,829 heavy-type barrels and drums, 788,511 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,222,043 steel packages, kegs and pails in February.

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## Dewey & Almy Making New Styrene Copolymer

The Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has developed a new high styrene copolymer especially for stiffening GRS sole compounds. The new material, called "Darex Copolymer X43," is light in color and has a low specific gravity, and is said to give excellent abrasion resistance and long flex-life together with low plasticity at processing temperatures.

The company has commenced large scale production of the new product, and expects its reduced cost will open new fields of usefulness for it. It is recommending the material for use in plastics products requiring superior extrusion characteristics and in fabric and paper coatings where soluble aromatic naphtha, toluol and other solvents are needed.

## Cochrane Receives J.W. Hyatt Award

John D. Cochrane, jr., director of research and development of the Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was presented with the John Wesley Hyatt Award for the advancement of plastics by President Truman in a ceremony last Tuesday at the White House. Mr. Cochrane was voted the award for "outstanding work" in the development of decorative laminates from synthetic and natural resins.

## Crosby Naval Stores To Be Govt. Inspected

Crosby Chemicals, Inc., DeRidder, La., has had its two plants designated as eligible processing plants by the government and has been granted a permit to have official government inspection of naval stores performed at the plants. A technical man at each plant has been authorized to inspect, sample, grade, classify and certify naval stores products, and the company's entire output of wood rosin will now be marked "U. S. Inspected and Graded," and its production of steam distilled wood turpentine will be marked "U. S. Government Inspected and Certified."

## Sun Chemical Names Annick to New Post

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Michael Annick general sales manager of its Rutherford machinery division. Mr. Annick has been associated with the division since 1938 and has served as sales engineer in its New York office and as chief engineer at its plant. He was previously associated with the company's graphic arts division.

## *Fats and Oils Timetable*

—*Continued from page 4*

time of submission of the export license application the price would not have been considered excessive, regardless of later price fluctuation. Some committee members observed that many export markets demand firm quotations for fats and oils, and that re-negotiation of this firm price is invariably to the advantage of the buyer. They felt that speedier OIT licensing would help to assure that market prices on the date of submission and the date of OIT consideration would not be dissimilar.

OIT officials pointed out the present licensing requirement that all applications must be supported by evidence of a current order and acceptance of that order (or, alternatively, evidence of foreign acceptance of an exporters offer). It was felt that any order dated back more than three months should bear confirmation by the exporter that the order is still current.

In connection with the flood of export applications for fats and oils, industry members suggested that each applicant should be required to fill out a Department of Commerce questionnaire to establish his status as an exporter. They stressed that they had no desire to keep any legitimate exporter out of the market, but felt that a large element of the present over-application for limited fats and oils export quotas stems from individuals attempting to capitalize on a sellers' market.

They contended that very few of the new exporters would remain in the field after the return of normal market conditions, and that such newcomers should be required to prove their intention to make a permanent contribution to the foreign trade of the United States.

The committee expressed a desire for a specific breakdown of export quotas for lard among experienced exporters and newcomers, not less than seventy-five percent to be allocated to experienced shippers. Some members felt that the percentage for historical exporters should be still higher.

OIT officials explained that the distribution of available export quotas among the various classes of applicants must necessarily vary from quarter to quarter. In licensing the second quarter Cuban lard allocation, for example, varying degrees of weight were given to applications from traditional shippers to the Cuban market, traditional shippers who had not in the past participated in that market, non-exporting producers, and complete newcomers to the trade. It is not anticipated, however, that the second quarter pattern will be duplicated in future quarters.

Committee members, representing many phases of the fats and oils export trade, included large, medium and small producers, export brokers and merchant exporters from many areas throughout the country. Business representatives in attendance at the meeting were:

Nestor B. Betzold, Durkee's Famous Foods; E. A. Bisbee, Bisbee Linseed Company; F. H. Brady, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; Robert Burrows, J. C. Wood & Co.; Donald F. Crispy, Wilson & Co.; Nils Dahl, John T. Stanley Company; Douglas Dies, National Institute of Oilseed Products; A. P. Federlein, Soap and Detergent Manufacturers Association; E. A. Gaskell, C. F. Simonin's Sons, Inc.; Robert P. Ibens, Cudahy Packing Company; L. B. Liljenquist, Western States Meat Packers, Inc.; C. T. Marsau, Ratah Packing Company; Ray Natthaei, Smith-Weihman Company; John J. O'Connor, Armour & Co.; Robert Raclin, H. C. Raclin & Co.; V. A. Revert, Darling & Co., and O. B. Smith, William F. Schluderberg, T. J. Kurdle.

## Northwestern Paint Group Hears National Officials

The Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club was addressed by Carlton H. Rose, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs at a recent meeting in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Rose reported on the activities of the federation, and gave details and progress reports on the various projects now being carried on.

He said that the production manual being prepared by the federation is rapidly nearing completion and would be in the hands of all members before a year elapses. In addition, he said that the national body is considering the hiring of a chemical engineer on a full-time basis to study paint production methods on a plant scale.

The meeting was also addressed by R. W. Matlack, president-elect of the federation, who outlined the changing attitude of management toward production clubs. He said that the large amount of serious technical work accomplished by production clubs in recent times has been principally instrumental in causing management to encourage personnel into membership.

Another speaker was V. C. Bidlack, secretary of the national organization, who described the advances in standing made by the federation's "Official Digest" during recent years. He said that last year the digest was rated first in an impartial rating of world publications devoted to paint, and added that the help of constituent club secretaries in submitting papers for publication contributed largely to this rating.

## Hungerford Plastics Elects Hess to Board

The Hungerford Plastics Corporation, Murray Hill, N. J., has elected Donald P. Hess to its board of directors, and has named him chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Hess is president of the American Bosch Corporation and is a director of several other companies.

## *Metal Cans Shipments: March*

Total shipments of metal cans during March, 1948, showed slight increase according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of March metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 207,482 short tons, as compared with the 202,537 short tons shipped during February.

## Chertoff Joins Central Paint

Jack Chertoff, formerly with Sherwin-Williams Company, has joined the sales staff of Central Paint & Varnish Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., it was announced by Victor Isaacs, sales manager.

## Goodrich Chemical Making New Water-Borne Plastic

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Ohio, has developed a new water-borne plastic which it is recommending for use in the decorative coating and film fields. The material, called "geon" polyblend latex, is a colloidal blend of "geon" polyvinyl chloride and "Hycar" nitrile rubber.

It is supplied as a liquid containing 45 to 50 percent solids, with a specific gravity of 1.08. The mechanical stability of the latex is said to be good, and it dries at room temperature to a tough, water-white film with excellent greaseproofing qualities, according to the company. It is said to be tasteless and non-toxic, and the very slight odor which is present in the cast film disappears upon fusion.

The company is recommending use of the new materials for the packaging of oleomargarine and most meats, claiming that its moisture vapor transmission makes it ideal for these foods and for packaging frozen foods. In the decorative coating field, the new material is said to offer many advantages of those now in use. Sample quantities of the new plastic are available at present, and commercial marketing is expected to begin in from thirty to sixty days.

## L. A. Paint Technicians Hear Pigments Discussion

Featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club was James MacGuffie, director of the sales service department, Titanium Pigment Corporation. Mr. MacGuffie discussed the pigmentation of white house paints and illustrated his talk with slides giving the results of outdoor exposures of various pigmentations.

## N.Y. Paint Club Plans Outing

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual sports outing on June 22 at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y.

## *Congress Debates Decontrol*

—Continued from page 3

from the drug industry of the difficulties of attempting to operate in a market that was half controlled and half free. Controls over quinine had been dropped by the Office of Materials Distribution (later consolidated with the Office of Domestic Commerce) at the end of last year, but they continued to be exercised over government supplies of cinchona bark and quinidine.

The controls over the bark and over quinidine were primarily for the purpose of making sure that the quinidine was used only for treatment of cardiac disorders. Private imports of quinidine were allowed to be used for any purpose. It is expected that the government will urge the suppliers of quinidine to see to it that preference is given in the sales of the drug for treatment of cardiac cases.

The change in controls over nitrogen fertilizers to include controls over distribution of nitrogen compounds (including anhydrous ammonia), has been sought since early in the year by the government in order to relieve some of the pressure being exerted on ammonium nitrate in fulfilling our nitrogen export requirements under the world allocation program of the International Emergency Food Committee.

It is the intention of the government to make use of this new power to channel the ammonia into other forms of fertilizers so that the burden of meeting the export requirements will be more evenly spread over the fertilizer manufacturing industry. As the program has operated in the past, most of this burden has fallen on the three large producers of ammonium nitrate.

Coupled with the other provision in the bill requiring the Army to supply one half of the export requirement in the non-occupied areas, the new authority can be expected to result in material benefit to the farmers. Not only will it mean that more of the ammonium nitrate will be available for domestic production, but it means also that about 30,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers in all forms will be added to the domestic supply; this being 50 percent of the export requirement which the industry will not now have to meet.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Melvin H. Baker**, president of the National Gypsum Company, has been elected president of the Delaware Avenue Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

**National Gypsum** Company stockholders have subscribed to 406,802 shares of a total of 422,467 shares of common stock offered on May 10.

**Ferro Enamel** Corporation recently conducted a furnace school in Cleveland, Ohio, to acquaint plant personnel with the operation and maintenance of modern box and continuous type porcelain enameling furnaces.


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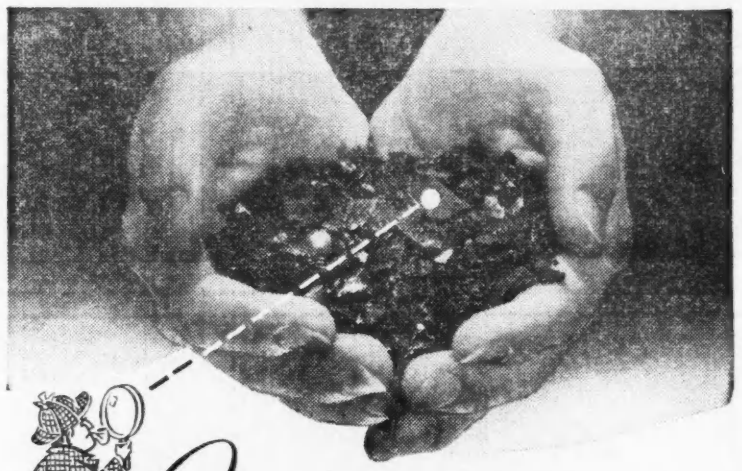
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## Puget Sound Paint Club Golf Winners Reported

Top honors in the recent golf tournament conducted by the Puget Sound Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Seattle, Wash., were captured by A. F. Appleton, Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., for low gross, and D. E. Eichelberger, Schorn Paint Manufacturing Company, for low net. Second low gross was scored by Ed Green, Preservative Paint Company, and Nat Rogers, Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., and J. Newberger, Seattle-First National Bank, were tied for second low net.

At its next golf match, to be held at the Rainier Golf Club on June 18, the Puget Sound club will be host to the Portland, Victoria and Vancouver associations.

## Bids Wanted

**Adhesive,** water resistant, 3,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2615, part 1, June 2.

**Alkyd resin,** solution, 3,000,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1507, June 8.

**Aluminum stearate,** 17,000 pounds, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2615, part 2, June 2.

**Asphalt,** 30,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton 1, Ohio) invitation 776, June 14.

**Calcium carbonate,** 8,000 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 838, June 2.

**Calcium chloride,** 5,699 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 838, June 2.

**Chlorine,** 224,000 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 103, June 11.

**Compressed gases,** oxygen, acetylene, hydrogen, argon, as required from July 1, U. S. Air Force (Chanute Base, Rantoul, Ill.) invitation 32, June 17; carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, hydrogen, U. S. Air Force (McClellan Field, Calif.) invitation 147, June 10; oxygen, approx. 1,322,400 cubic feet, as required from July 1, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1530, June 14; approx. 22,032,910 cubic feet, as required from July 1, invitation 1528, June 14, approx. 3,500,000 cubic feet, as required from July 1, invitation 1529, June 14; carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, oxygen, for anesthesia, and acetylene, oxygen, chlorine and propane, for commercial use, Veterans Administration Center (Bath, N. Y.) invitation 49-6, June 2.

**Crocidolite,** 70,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center (Edgewood, Md.) invitation 464, June 21.

**Diatomaceous earth,** 234,000 pounds, New York Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 7, July 2.

**Dishwashing compound,** 23,100 pounds, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3929, June 4.

**Drugs & chemicals,** various, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 840, June 3; invitation 814, June 7; invitation 848, June 8; invitation 860, June 4.

**Dry cleaning solvent,** 1,150,000 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2641, June 2.

**Engine preservative oil,** 20,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 362, June 10; 25,000 gallons, invitation 362, June 10.

**Floor wax,** water emulsion, 10,000 gallons, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 765, June 4.

**Grease cleaning compound,** 49,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 367, June 11; 49,500 gallons, invitation 366, June 11; 20,000 gallons, invitation 353, June 9.

**Hydrogen peroxide,** 9,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 346, June 7.

**Ink,** black, canceling, 35,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 213, June 4; writing, 3,000 gallons, invitation 225, June 4.

**Lactose,** approx. 40,673 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 846, June 4.

**Linseed oil,** 14,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 358, June 9.

**Medicinal preparations,** vitamin A & D capsules, seconal, ephedrine and amytal, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 11862, June 3.

**Metal conditioner,** 5,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 354, June 9.

**Milk powder,** skimmed, 116,600 pounds, whole, 121,000 pounds, malted, 15,060 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 194-S, June 7.

**Mining chemicals,** 29 items, Army Chemical Center, Md., W18-108-48-476, June 10.

**Mucilage,** 4,806 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 228, June 4.

**Oleomargarine,** type II, 211,008 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 187-S, June 3.

**Paint, enamel,** 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 369, June 11; 25,000 gallons, invitation 335, June 4; 20,000 gallons, invitation 336, June 4; 8,000 gallons, invitation 344, June 7; 20,000 gallons, invitation 368, June 11; 20,000 gallons invitation 361, June 10; 20,000 gallons, invitation 360, June 10; **various,** 9,211 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 348, June 10; 1,483 gallons, invitation 296, June 15; 160,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1506, June 8; 5,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 343, June 7.

**Paraffin wax,** 45,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 365, June 10; 20,000 pounds, invitation 364, June 10.

**Petroleum naphtha,** 8,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37, Pa.) invitation 181, June 21.

**Potassium bromide,** 8,027 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 838, June 2.

**Propane,** approx. 319,715 gallons, as required from July 1, Army Quartermaster (Camp Roberts, Calif.) invitation 9, June 17.

**Red lead,** dry, 75,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1506, June 8.

**Rust preventive,** 2,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2615, part 5, June 2.

**Salicylic acid,** 3,463 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 838, June 2.

**Sealing compound,** 1,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 359; June 20; 1,000 pounds, invitation 341, June 20.

**Shortening,** 250,700 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 188-S, June 4; 22,000 pounds, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 715, June 2.

**Sodium hydroxide,** 100,950 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 838, June 2.

**Spices,** various, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 745, June 2.

**Sulphuric acid,** 5,500 gallons, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 839, June 2; 120,000 pounds, and deposit charge for 1,200 carboys, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 331, June 3.

**Sweeping compound,** 45,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (East Georgia, Ga.) invitation 06-6632, June 3.

**Thinner, enamel,** 17,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 348, June 8; 18,000 gallons, invitation 347, June 8; 60,000 gallons, invitation 350, June 8; 65,000 gallons, invitation 349, June 8; **lacquer,** clear, 10,002 gallons, invitation 352, June 8; **paint,** 11,000 gallons, invitation 351, June 8.

**Turpentine,** 10,002 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 357, June 9.

**Vapor cleaning compound,** 100,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 376, June 14; 87,500 pounds, invitation 375, June 14.

**Wood preservative,** Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2615, part 4, June 2.

**Xylene,** 13,000 gallons, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 773, June 9.

**Yeast,** 139,133 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 186-S, June 3.


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## Independent Merchant Exporters Ass'n Formed

**A group of approximately sixty exporters representing the chemical, food and steel industries met in New York last Thursday to form the Independent Merchant Exporters Association, which will be expanded nationally and include all industries.**

Basically, the organization will consist of a membership broken down into executive committees representing the various types of commodity exporters. These committees will present views of the exporters before governmental agencies on questions that affect the exporters.

The first executive committee to meet, that of the chemical trade, adopted the following current aims:—

1. Elimination of price criteria in consideration of licenses.
2. Increased speed in considering licenses, so that they are held no more than ten days before action is taken.
3. In dividing quotas for various commodities between merchant exporter and manufacturing exporter, an increase in the quota for the former.
4. Imposition of a penalty for exporters holding licenses and not using them. Licenses not used should be returned for reallocation or for accrual purposes.
5. Reestablishment of local government offices to pass upon requests for change of consignees. Inasmuch as allocations are set up by countries, it was felt that the government was overemphasizing consignees, rather than ascertaining whether or not quotas were filled.
6. Elimination of letters of commitment by manufacturers and suppliers.
7. Elimination of foreign purchasing missions in the United States.
8. Continuation of reciprocal trade agreements.

Temporary offices of the association have been established at 60 Beaver street, New York, and permanent headquarters will be established in Washington in the near future, according to association spokesmen. Louis Freed, formerly of the Office of International Trade, has been retained as an adviser. A. A. Beckwith, Sidella Export Corporation, is chairman; Eric Friedl, Arrow Export Corporation, is secretary, and L. Schulman, New York Export Corporation, treasurer. California and Chicago branches of the association are in the process of formulation.

## Esso Standard Oil Shifts Sales Force

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has appointed A. C. Fischofer and A. R. Martin assistant managers of its northern and southern sales regions. In addition, the company has named D. L. Barrett manager of the bulk sales division, has appointed J. A. Knowlton manager of the cost and operations division, and has named W. R. Stott manager of the New Jersey sales division.

B. F. Shea has been named to succeed Mr. Knowlton as assistant manager of the New England division, and J. F. Dixon succeeds Mr. Stott as assistant manager of the New Jersey division. Mr. Fischofer has been associated with the organization since 1924, and Mr. Martin has been with the company since 1927.

## Bemis Bro. Moves Akin

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has transferred C. W. Akin to its general sales office and assigned him to the coordination of multiwall paper bag sales. Mr. Akin was formerly sales manager of the company's plant at St. Helens, Ore. He joined the Bemis organization in 1941 when it acquired the Jaite Company.

## Kahn Organizes Machine Agency

Gilbert B. Kahn, formerly of the Consolidated Products Company, has set up an organization for buying, selling, appraising and liquidating machinery, equipment and complete plants in the chemical and allied industries. Mr. Kahn's organization, located at 75 West Street, New York 6, N. Y., also plans to organize an export department in the near future.

## *Current Prices*

—*Continued from page 33*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. | lb. | .12¼- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .12½- | — |
| white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. | lb. | .13½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .13½- | — |
| USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. | lb. | .14¼- | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .14½- | — |
| Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs. | | | |
| Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50% dms., c.l., works | lb. | .0365- | — |
| Silicofluoride, bbls., works | lb. | .11 - | — |
| Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. | lb. | .48 - | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .49 - | — |
| Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. | 100 lbs. | 4.15 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 4.90 - | — |
| flake, 23¼% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 5.85 - | — |
| powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 6.75 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | 100 lbs. | 7.59 - | — |
| Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher | | | |
| Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .11½- | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .11¾- | — |
| Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08½- | — |
| Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08 - | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08¼- | — |
| Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. | lb. | 1.00 - | 3.00 |
| Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08 - | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¼- | — |
| Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs. | | | |
| Sulphocarbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. | lb. | .28 - | .29 |
| powd., bbls. | lb. | .31 - | .32 |
| Yellow (see Yellow, zinc). | | | |
| Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld. | lb. | 2.00 - | 2.80 |
| Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .17 - | — |
| normal, dms., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .33 - | — |
| Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd. | lb. | .08¼- | — |
| Pac. coast | lb. | .09¼- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | lb. | .09 - | — |
| Pac. coast | lb. | .09¾- | — |
| Zircon (see Zirconium silicate). | | | |
| Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works | lb. | 25½- | — |
| basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works | lb. | .30½- | — |
| Hydride, ctns., works | lb. | 7.00 - | — |
| Oxide, 88%, 92% grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works | lb. | .25 - | — |
| 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works | lb. | 1.50 - | — |
| lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .44 - | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .44½- | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .45 - | .48 |
| milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .59 - | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .59½- | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .60 - | .63 |
| Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works | lb. | .29½- | — |
| Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .03¾- | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .04 - | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .04½- | .04¾ |
| milled, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .04¾- | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .05¼- | — |
| 2,000 lbs., works | lb. | .05¾- | .06¾ |
| refined, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .11 - | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .11¼- | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .12 - | .16 |
| Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works | lb. | .37½- | — |
| 5 tons, works | lb. | .38 - | — |
| 2,000 lbs. and less, works | lb. | .38½- | .39 |

## *Synthetic Resins*

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the May 3 issue of OPD.

## *Senate to Investigate*

—*Continued from page 3*

**Northwestern contended the court erred in finding them guilty of being a party to a conspiracy, while Superior asked the court for guidance on what pricing systems cement firms could now use.**

In the petition of the latter concern, the belief was expressed that the court ruled a firm cannot use different mill net prices for different customers unless made in good faith to meet a competitor's lower price. Under the Robinson-Patman Act, the petition stated, one cement firm cannot undercut another's price; under hard economic law, the firm can't charge more or it will not get the business.

Therefore, Superior said, the effect of the decision must be that at each destination where more than one cement mill sells, all mills will sell at one and the same price—the price of the nearest mill plus its freight costs. But as soon as all mills sell at the same price, it added, they run the risk of being found guilty of conspiracy, since the court said that the fact that a mill does sell at prices determined by the base price of other mills is in itself evidence of a conspiracy.

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# *Pricing System and the Cement Case*

*—Continued from page 7*

as to the meaning. When the highest court of the land speaks, for me that is the law.

I shall try to put in simple, candid and frank terms what I see as the law of today in relation to many of the pricing customs in vogue. These comments avoid any reference to the Morton Salt decision, the latest of the supreme court orders, for that matter will probably be sent back to the Federal Trade Commission for further action, and I therefore will not comment on it.

**Personal Views Expressed**

It must be borne in mind that this is Lowell Mason, the person, talking, and not the utterance of any official view of the Federal Trade Commission. I call the turn as I see it and my expressions are not of what I like or dislike. I give you what I consider the meaning of the cement and glucose decisions, and then allow myself the privilege of prognosticating the future, both from a legislative and economic viewpoint.

Lawyers are concerned with the dry bones of past precedent, but students of marketing must bear in mind that their analysis of future trends is one of the great contributions they can make toward the welfare of our economy.

I believe that the multiple basing point pricing system is out as a matter of law. Also, I believe it is out as a matter of plain economics. I think there are more businessmen in this country who would welcome a mill base at every point of production than there are businessmen who wish to maintain either the Pittsburgh plus or the multiple basing point system.

I believe that freight absorption is out. By that I mean that it will be a violation of the law merchant for anyone to use a systematic pricing system which allows him to pay the freight out of his own pocket in order to sell in a competitor's territory.

By this I don't mean that a salesman can't make an off-the-cuff bid in a specific case to meet a competitor's price but a large producer selling thousands of items and employing thousands of salesmen is in no position to let his individual salesmen free lance on his own pricing structure. Therefore, I say freight absorption is out. This affects every basic industry in the United States.

**First Line of Attack**

Government will probably first attack the pricing system of those heavy commodities where the freight is a large percentage of the cost of the article to the purchaser, such as: iron and steel, lime, rubber, glass containers, builders' supplies, farm equipment, ice, road machinery, paint and varnish, business furniture, liquefied gas, auto parts, ladders, paper and pulp, structural clay products, china and porcelain, reinforcing materials, vitrified clay sewer pipe, antifriction bearings, wholesale food and grocery products, end-grain strip wood block, construction machinery, paper bags, lye, and wholesale coal.

I believe zone prices are out. Zone prices are necessarily part of a systematic pricing system and by their very nature must entail individual price discrimination which, when inaugurated through systematic pricing, create a discrimination which is banned by these decisions.

Zone prices affect about every industry selling on a nationwide distribution, from pins and needles on up. But the average businessman need not worry too much. I doubt if Congress will give us enough funds so that we can sue the nation. The law of averages will keep most manufacturers of zone-priced commodities away from the business end of a Federal complaint.

I believe that an individual universal delivered price system is out.

**Forecast of Possibilities**

With this statement of the law as I see it, let's consider seven things which may happen to either our policy or our economic system. I am, of course, assuming that the law as pronounced will be universally enforced.

I would not have my forecast challenged on the basis that administrative agencies will not force everyone to obey the bans against freight absorption, zone pricing and universal delivered prices. No man can urge the morality or justification of a law on the basis that it will not or cannot be universally applied.

In my opinion, Congress will never legalize any price fixing system provided they know what they are doing. In other words, there will never be another quid pro quo between industry and labor such as the NRA leaving the consumer in the middle. The present anti-inflation law which gives industries the right to establish quotas, inventories, etc., under a system of personal waivers will never be effectively operated during peace-time.

Hereafter, anyone who wants will be able to take factory delivery on anything he wants to buy. This will, of course, be modified by the Clayton Act which says that the producer can always choose whom he will sell to. Thus producers may confine themselves to territories where they won't have to discriminate in price in order to get a share of the pie.

**Dropping Small Customers**

Mills will refuse to quote in many areas where they have heretofore been marketing. In a seller's market, the cement decision will give a legitimate excuse for dropping small customers who have heretofore been serviced on a historic basis rather than on a profit basis. By this I mean that a customer who has heretofore been able to buy from a producer who absorbed the freight costs will now find the producer saying, "You pay the freight."

There will be a decentralization of users of basic products. Fabricators will gravitate to the points of production of their basic materials. With each producer a basing point, the more basing points we have, the more fabricators there will be to surround each separate basing point. This decentralization will not come from the desire to be virtuous. It will come from the economic fact that freight rates today have shortened a profitable sixty-mile freight absorption down to fifteen miles. In other words, it's getting so it costs too much to climb over into the other man's pasture.

I predict that there will be an amendment to the Robinson-Patman Act so that the variances in profit or mill net will not be the ear-mark of discrimination.

I predict that trade practice conference legislation will pass with even greater exemptions than those contained in the legislation I proposed before the American Bar Association in October of last year.

**Further Mechanization of Laws**

Unless there be changes in the present law, future court decisions will all turn to a further mechanization of the law. By that I mean it is a physical impossibility under our present laws for the courts to do anything but place more and more reliance on original agency decisions.

If the laws stand as they are now, I predict trade associations are out. At least, the present administrative trend will make life so uncomfortable for members of associations that the hazards of membership will hardly be worth any legitimate advantages.

Some of these predictions I interpret very cheerfully. Decentralization is not only a military but an economic necessity. But unless some of my other predictions come true, I can see nothing but a decadent economy controlled by an aggressive central government. The businessman who is prohibited by government from having any direct part in the development of commercial justice has little interest in the law except to avoid its clutches.

Speaking generally, and not with specific reference to the two decisions I have just discussed, we are unobtrusively assembling a compilation of central control. Its precedents are quietly established against minor activities of big companies and the major activities of minor companies. Thus we do not raise too much rumpus in our erosion of private responsibilities. But if all the inhibitions that we now have on the books were fairly and equally applied, the American businessman would cry out for the liberties of a Russian peasant.

## Stokes Names Currier New York Representative

The F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has appointed John E. Currier New York representative for its plastic molding equipment line, to succeed A. C. Wiebe, who has resigned. Mr. Currier was formerly associated with the Bakelite Corporation, and has taught at the Plastics Industries Technical Institute.

## International Talc Co. To Build New Talc Mill

International Talc Company, Inc., New York, is planning the erection of a new talc mill in the near future. It was not definitely stated where the plant would be located, but it was indicated that it would be somewhere in the upper New York State talc producing area.

# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Sharp advances and declines in oils and fats the week previous, resulted in a dull and nominal market until the latter part of the past week. Early in the period prices were easy and the market was fractionally lower. Rallying of bleachable cottonseed oil futures, under increased trading at moderate advances, brought out more buying interest in other edible oils. The market developed a firmer tone and quotations were lifted about 1c. per pound from the low point.

Improvement was further accentuated by the senate finance committee approval last Thursday of the repeal of the oleomargarine tax bill by the house. Crude cottonseed oil was advanced 1c. from the low level. Crude corn oil also was firmer and asking prices were raised 1c. per pound for prompt delivery. Crude peanut oil became firmer, with buying interest improved for immediate delivery. Soybean oil was firmer and bids were increased fractionally with the advance in soybeans.

Refined oil offerings were scarce, especially in tankcar quantities and quotations were entirely nominal.

Drying oils displayed a firmer tone and linseed oil was advanced fractionally for the second quarter delivery, following sales for sizable quantities for requirements during the next three months. Lower prices for linseed meal were contributing factors in the slight boost in oil. Tung oil remained steady at the recent upturn. Trading decreased following the request for bids for oil held by the government at an eastern storage terminal. No definite date was set as to when the bids were to made public.

Recent break in vegetable oils, appeared to take the edge off the tallow and grease market. There was a noticeable slackening in demand from small buyers and exporters last week, who heretofore made purchases at premiums. Large soapmakers were out of the market. Reports from the West indicated that offerings were available at 1c. to 2c. below recent producers, asking prices. The settlement of the strike at large packinghouse plants also reduced buying interest.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Crude corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Crude peanut oil, 1c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/19c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Soybean oil, alkali, ref., 2c. per lb.
clarified, 2c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 230.2 | 228.9 | 221.8 | 199.8 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures rallied late in the week and moderate advances were registered from the low levels reached earlier. Trading was more active in the nearby and forward deliveries reported as new buying. A strengthening factor was the senate finance committee's approval last Thursday of the repeal by the house of the tax on oleomargarine by a vote of 12 to 0. Sentiment in oil circles continued mixed and much depends on the movement of new oil in July which may be accelerated by the prevailing high prices for crude.

Firmness in futures was reflected in crude and light sales took place at 35c. per pound, tankcars, May-June shipment, following trading earlier at 34c. for June, at 31c. for July and new crop oil at 28c. for August delivery. At the close June was 36c. bid and July 32½c. bid.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 28 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound—High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 110 | 35.25 | 33.25 | 35.00@35.10 |
| September | 173 | 29.10 | 28.60 | 28.85@28.90 |
| October | 55 | 26.75 | 24.00 | 26.45@26.75 |
| December | 36 | 25.20 | 22.60 | 25.00@25.40 |
| January | .. | .... | .... | 24.50N |
| March | .. | .... | .... | 24.50N |
| May | .. | .... | .... | 24.50N |

Total sales—404 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 35c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May-June shipment, and bids were raised to 36c. for June and July, 33½c.

*Memphis*—Light sales of crude cottonseed oil at 35c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and soybean oil at 27c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $81.50 per ton, Valley. Soybean meal, 44 percent, $82.50 per ton, mills. Cottonseed hulls, $21 per ton, sacked, and $15, bulk, mills, this section. Cotton plant small, but continues improving under favorable growing conditions.

## Linseed Oil

While prices of oil were raised 2/10c. per pound, the bulk of recent trading was consummated on the basis of 27.6c. per pound, in tankcars, for prompt and nearby delivery. As a result of the poor demand and lower prices of meal, the oil market developed a firmer tone and raw oil was advanced to 28c. per pound tankcars and 29.20c. drums, carlots, in zone 3, for May-July delivery. Offerings for prompt delivery also were less liberal and lower bids for moderate volume of business were reported turned down. August-December delivery was quoted at 27.8c. for tankcars. Other drying oils were in quiet demand and quotably unchanged. The firmest was tung oil which was held at the recent advance—24¾c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, depending upon seller.

Export allocations were announced for 4,000,000 pounds of linseed oil to France and 2,200,000 pounds to Greece by the Department of Agriculture last week.

Reports from the Argentine stated that the Trade Promotion Institute has not made sufficient new sales of vegetable oils to avert burdensome accumulations of linseed oil, according to the Department of Commerce. It was estimated in trade circles that as of April 1 holdings of linseed oil amounted to about 90,000 metric tons and resulted in the reduction and suspension of crushing operations. Altogether, it was estimated that the oilseeds harvest of the current season had been or would be sufficient to permit exports of between 200,000 and 250,000 tons of linseed oil.

*Minneapolis*.—There was a steady demand for linseed oil as small and medium sized buyers came in for June needs and even some of the larger dealers also bought at 27c. per pound during most of the week. Late in the week oil prices showed signs of strength and quotations ranged from 27.2c. per pound, zone 1, in tanks, to 27.4c. per pound. Most of the early week business, for June-July shipment, was consummated at 27c. per pound but scattered late sales were on a 27.2c. basis. Some of the larger buyers were active on a 90-day buying basis and bought into the new crop. Shipping instructions were in good volume and crushers reported steady production, an ample supply of tanks and a good acceptance in consuming channels.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 7,560,000 | 4,100,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 268,311,000 | 210,360,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Trading was light at the recent decline. Offerings were not liberal at the lower level.

*Minneapolis*.—Flaxseed situation was generally unchanged, dealers still hoping for a heavier run of seed in the next 30 days and sellers apparently a little more interested in making sales on a to arrive basis. Bids were down to $6.65 per bushel on spot and to arrive basis but trade reaction was slow on the decline and little or nothing appeared on the market. Stocks of flaxseed were still fairly good in elevator positions but holders were not interested in letting go at the moment—or so it appeared—and the small price fluctuation was not enough to get the sellers excited. Crop news was generally good but there was some apprehension over a two-day heat wave that hit in some sections where top soil moisture was not heavy and subsoil moisture was deficient. There are some sections in North Dakota that are going to need constant rain to mature a good flaxseed crop as subsoil conditions are not what they should be at this season. The warm weather dried up fields in northern sections of the belt and it was predicted that flaxseed acreage would gain as the lateness of the season discouraged Spring wheat planting in some areas.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

| Bushels— | Receipts— 1947-48 | 1946-47 | Shipments— 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 214,200 | 28,200 | 85,000 | 17,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 21,507,900 | 10,739,400 | 3,825,000 | 4,582,000 |

## Other Vegetable Oils

**Castor, Dehydrated**—Buying interest continued spotty and for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

**Coconut**—This market was dull and more or less nominal. Inuiry was inactive. Crude oil was quoted at 25½c. to 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, May shipment, June at 25c. and July 24½c. Philippine coconut oil exports were 1,726 tons in April. Some 11,174 tons were shipped during January-April, all to the United States. Manila is the central location for the largest number of plants in the Philippines, with five plants in operation at the present time. Copra was steady with sales noted at $325. per short

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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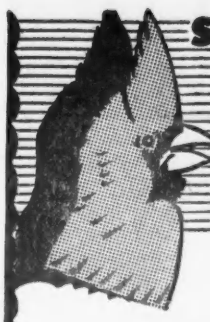

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ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Copra shipments from the Philippines in April totaled 56,482 long tons, compared with 53,338 tons (revised) in March and 88,584 tons in April 1947. Because of reduced copra output, shipments during the second quarter are not expected to exceed 130,000 tons, which would be one third less than in January-March. Total Philippine copra production for 1948 was forecast at 800,000 tons. Of this quantity, approximately 625,000 tons will be exported and 75,000 tons processed into coconut oil for export. About 100,000 tons will be crushed in the Philippines for the manufacture edible oil, soap, and margarin.

**Corn**—Trading was limited, with the market steady. Light sales were reported in crude oil at 34c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half of June, and 33c. was reported bid for July. Refined oil continued scarce and was quoted nominally at 38½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

**Olive**—Consuming interest continued in a hand to mouth manner for spot supplies and for shipment from producing countries. Spanish oil was unchanged at $4.50 per gallon, duty paid on spot and Moroccan at $3.90 to $4, same basis.

**Oiticica**—Inquiry for replacements was reported fair. Liquid was quoted on the basis of 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York to arrive. Sales of small lots in drums were noted at 22c. per pound on the spot.

**Peanut**—Trading was light and spotty. Crude oil was sold at 32½c. and 33c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, May shipment and at 31½c. and 32c. for June. Later the market was higher at 33c. bid and 34½c. asked for June and first half of July. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 38c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

**Soybean**—Business was reported slow and restricted. Prices were firmer with firmer soybeans market. Crude oil was sold at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May and June. Sales were reported at 24½c. for July and prices were raised to 26c. to 26½c. for July shipment. Refined edible oil was entirely nominal at 30½c. to 31c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East. Alkali refined and clarified were reduced 2c. per pound to 29.82c. and 28.32c. per pound, tankcars, New York, respectively.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 28 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ** | **** | **** | 30.50A |
| September | ** | **** | **** | 28.25A |
| October | ** | **** | **** | 25.50A |
| December | ** | **** | **** | 23.65A |
| January | ** | **** | **** | 23.65A |
| March | ** | **** | **** | 23.65A |
| May | ** | **** | **** | 23.65A |

Sales—None.

**Sunflowerseed**—Advices from the Argentine stated that trade circle estimates placed probable exports of sunflowerseed and other edible oils at 100,000 to 150,000 tons for the current season. The first official estimate from the Argentine indicate that a near record sunflowerseed crop is being harvested. Production is placed at 1,183,319 short tons, 56 percent greater than the final crop 1947 estimate of 758,603 tons and 19 percent larger that last year's comparable estimate of 995,377 tons. Argentina's record crop was 1,141,983 tons in 1944.

**Tung**—Market remained steady, though trading was slow. Offerings were not liberal for prompt delivery. Tankcars were generally quoted at 25c. per pound, with intimations that 24¾c. could have been done on firm bids.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Resumption of production by large producers which were shut down by labor troubles since March 16, combined with reduced buying interest, have taken the edge off the market. Small buyers who paid premiums the week previous, showed less interest in the market and quotations while unchanged were entirely nominal.

**Lard**—Export allocations were granted for 1,100,000 pounds of lard to France, and 4,400,000 pounds to Austria, an advance of their July-September allotments by the Department of Agriculture. Demand for domestic use was reported slow and the market was unsteady and slightly lower during the week.

**Tallow**—Allocations were announced of 3,300,000 pounds of inedible tallow for shipment to the Army for western Germany for commercial procurement as an advance against July-September allotments and 990,000 pounds to the Republic of Panama in exchange for an equivalent quantity of copra from IEFC allocation from the Philippines. The bulk of this export business was said to have been consummated. Inquiry from small buyers slackened last week and the market was quiet and nominal. Offerings were more liberal and prices were reduced about 1c. to 15c. to 16c. per pound, loose for fancy, depending upon seller. Large soapmakers continued out of the market and maintained nominal quotations based at 13c. per pound, loose for fancy. Department of Agriculture reported the purchase of 551,400 pounds of inedible tallow, titre 40.5 max. and 6 percent ffa. in drums at 18c. per pound, f.o.b. San Francisco, May 20.

## Animal Oils

**Degras**—Moderate demand was reported for prompt delivery. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

**Grease Oil** — Business was light and spotty. Market was fairly steady. Quotations were held at former levels.

**Neatsfoot Oil**—Business was inactive and the quotations were more or less nominal due to the scarcity of neatsfoot stock.

**Oleo Oil**—Supplies were limited and some improvement in the output was expected during the next two weeks, following the settlement of the packing house strike. Extra oil was quoted nominally at 27c. to 28c. per pound, in tierces, as to quantity.

**Oleo Stearine**—Offerings were limited. Consuming inquiry was light and spotty. Quotations continued nominal ranging from 25½c to 26c. per pound, in barrels, as to quantity.

## Fish Oils

**Cod**—Scarcity of supplies restricted demand, and the market was firm. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal at 24c. to 25c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity and delivery.

**Refined Oil**—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. Limited stocks were maintained at former levels.

## Fatty Acids

**Red Oil**—Business was reported fairly active for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady and reflected the high cost of grease and tallow.

**Stearic Acid**—Good demand was noted against former orders. Inquiry for prompt delivery was reported active. Quotations were unchanged and well held for all grades.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—Demand remains quiet and there is practically no buying interest in the market beyond prompt shipment. Slab cake, 41 percent, quoted at $75 to $76 per ton, loose, Valley, with sacked 41 percent meal offered at $80, f.o.b. North Mississippi mill points. Sacked 41 percent meal in the Southeast is unchanged at $81

## *Margarin Output Larger*

Margarin production in March was 1,806,000 pounds larger than for the same month last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:—

| | March Pounds 1948 | 1947 |
|---|---|---|
| Production of uncolored oleomargarin | 65,797,195 | 65,115,300 |
| Withdrawn tax-paid | 68,674,218 | 64,031,955 |
| **Used in Uncolored Margarin** | | |
| Butter culture | ..... | ..... |
| Butter flavor | 208 | 689 |
| Citric acid | ..... | 217 |
| Coconut oil | 82,9857 | 1,566,366 |
| Corn oil | 79,432 | 605,379 |
| Cottonseed flakes | ..... | 2,130 |
| Cottonseed oil | 35,477,9631 | 23,582,782 |
| Cottonseed stearin | ..... | 111 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 109,2275 | 109,121 |
| Diacetyl | 3113 | 237 |
| Lecithin | 94,8575 | 79,937 |
| Milk | 11,064,6065 | 11,121,365 |
| Monostearin | 64,789 | 69,474 |
| Neutral lard | 201,318 | 289,686 |
| Oleo oil | 141,6396 | 306,909 |
| Oleo stearin | 252,2523 | 372,549 |
| Oleo stock | 16,1522 | 56,265 |
| Peanut oil | 873,159 | 2,692,834 |
| Salt | 2,001,6205 | 2,022,170 |
| Soda, benzoate of | 48,314 | 45,403 |
| Soybean oil | 16,164,9118 | 24,020,869 |
| Sodium sulpho acetate | 4,056 | ..... |
| Soybean stearin | ..... | 17,109 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 10,208 | 10,474 |
| Total | 66,085,0633 | 66,942,764 |
| Total production of colored oleomargarin | 6,020,632 | 4,896,556 |
| Total withdrawn tax-paid | 5,660,245 | 2,655,784 |
| **Used in Colored Margarin** | | |
| Butter flavor | 37 | 106 |
| Coconut oil | 234,2220 | 1,493,297 |
| Color | 4,149 | 3,764 |
| Corn oil | 4,5539 | 11,955 |
| Cottonseed flakes | ..... | 735 |
| Cottonseed oil | 3,251,9405 | 891,478 |
| Derivative of glycerin | 10,4508 | 9,453 |
| Diacetyl | 11 | 4 |
| Lecithin | 7,046 | 4,506 |
| Milk | 1,016,0559 | 792,871 |
| Monostearin | 2,7502 | 1,316 |
| Neutral lard | 18,2280 | 14,246 |
| Oleo oil | 10,7394 | 11,798 |
| Oleo stock | 3000 | 850 |
| Peanut oil | 43,3004 | 95,580 |
| Salt | 182,5059 | 157,176 |
| Soda, benzoate of | 3,6422 | 2,325 |
| Soybean oil | 1,289,0477 | 1,446,224 |
| Vitamin concentrate | 5629 | 591 |
| Total | 6,080,142 | 4,937,903 |

### *Joins Blaw-Knox Co.*

R. E. Kistler has been appointed sales engineer for the fats and oils department of the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Kistler was formerly associated with Emery Industries, Inc., and was previously division superintendent in charge of processing of edible shortenings and oils with Swift & Co.

to $83, depending on locations, and no trading of consequence is being done.

**Linseed Meal** — Business was reported spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady.

*Minneapolis.*—There was no snap to the demand for linseed meal and crushers held prices firm on a $65.50 level, bulk, per ton for immediate shipment. Demand for forward meal was just as slow but crushers asked a dollar premium for June-July shipment. Instructions continued slow on old contracts and movement of meal was about 50 percent of what it was a few weeks ago.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 11,340,000 | 4,860,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 42,540,000 | 22,212,000 |

**Peanut Meal**—There was little or no demand from domestic feed trade and mill inventories continued to increase. There are export inquiries in the market for tonnage ranging from 2,000 to 3,500 tons but as yet none has actually been confirmed. In the meantime, some crushers are becoming anxious sellers, and sacked 45 percent sold in a limited way at $78, f.o.b. Georgia mills, which represents a $2 reduction from last week. Sacked 41 percent is nominally quoted at $75, with indications that lower prices are workable on bids. April production of peanut meal amounted to 10,000 tons, as compared to 14,000 tons April a year ago. This brings the season's total production to 72,000 tons as compared to 93,000 tons during the same period last year. Stocks on hand at mills April 30 totaled 5,000 tons, compared to 12,000 tons a year ago.

**Soybean Meal**—Most of the Valley and Southeastern mills are fairly well cleaned out. Meal, 45 percent, was quoted at $84 to $85, f.o.b. North Carolina mills, sacked. Decatur market ranged from $77 to $78, bulk, with sacked $5 higher.

## Waxes

**Beeswax**—Trading was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Market was steady and reflected the firmness of crude for shipment from primary centers. Quotations for all grades were maintained.

**Candelilla** — This market was quiet. Prices were unchanged for small lots, but could have been shaded to sizable quantities.

**Carnauba**—There was little doing on the spot and for shipment from Brazil. Prices were without change and more or less nominal for all grades. Consuming inquiry for replacements was inactive, with both shippers and buyers marking time. No 3, chalky, was quoted at 65c. to 67c. per pound, as to quantity; North country, No. 2, 71c. to 73c.; North country, No. 3, 67c. to 69c. and refined, 72c. to 73c.; yellow, No. 1, $1.08 to $1.12 and No. 2, $1.06 to $1.10, same basis.

**Ouricury** — Firmness of replacements was reflected locally and market was steady at current quotations. Trading was fair mainly for prompt requirements. Crude was quoted at 67c. to 69c. and refined, 72c. to 74c. per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity.

## Bisbee Linseed Co. Names Two Sales Representatives

The Bisbee Linseed Company, manufacturer and refiner of vegetable oils, Philadelphia, has appointed Joseph J. Kamen New York sales representative, and has named Theodore Jacobson oil sales representative for the Chicago metropolitan area. Mr. Kamen, who was formerly associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, succeeds the late E. G. Reuther.


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## *Oils, Fats Production Consumption: April*

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for April, 1948, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

### Vegetable Oils

| | Pounds: Production | Pounds: Consumption |
|---|---|---|
| Babassu, crude | 3,392,000 | [2] |
| Refined | [2] | [2] |
| Castor, No. 1, crude | 8,991,000 | 7,049,000 |
| No. 3, crude | 2,780,000 | 1,615,000 |
| Dehydrated | 3,313,000 | 3,215,000 |
| Sulphonated | ..... | 206,000 |
| Chinawood or tung oil | 2,708,000 | 10,991,000 |
| Coconut, crude | 51,137,000 | 54,484,000 |
| Refined | 27,771,000 | 22,985,000 |
| Corn, crude | 14,704,000 | 15,614,000 |
| Refined | 14,668,000 | 5,444,000 |
| Cottonseed, crude | 67,539,000 | 98,309,000 |
| Refined | 90,821 | 96,604 |
| Linseed | 48,974,000 | 40,292,000 |
| Olive, edible | 79,000 | 45,000 |
| Inedible | ..... | 20,000 |
| Sulphur oil or olive foots | [2] | 80,000 |
| Oiticica | ..... | 441,000 |
| Palm, crude | ..... | 3,494,000 |
| Refined | ..... | [2] |
| Peanut, crude | 11,961,000 | 13,339,000 |
| Refined | 12,626,000 | 8,923,000 |
| Rapeseed | ..... | 546,000 |
| Sesame | ..... | 48,000 |
| Soybean, crude | 134,353,000 | 127,222,000 |
| Refined | 116,152,000 | 114,035,000 |
| All other | 2,704,000 | 7,675,000 |

### Animal Oils

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats) | 120,257,000 | 9,786,000 |
| Neatsfoot oil | 62,000 | 297,000 |
| Tallow, edible | 4,952,000 | 3,491,000 |
| Inedible | 95,698,000 | 93,744,000 |

### Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cod | 31,000 | 853,000 |
| Codliver | ..... | 738,000 |
| Marine mammal | ..... | 1,961,000 |
| Other fish | [4]696,000 | 11,019,000 |
| Other liver | 270,000 | 1,150,000 |

### Greases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool | 43,966,000 | 49,242,000 |
| Wool grease | 2,015,000 | 2,075,000 |

### Secondary Products

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Animal fats and oil fatty acids | 13,030,000 | 13,029,000 |
| Animal foots, 100% basis | 1,635,000 | 1,792,000 |
| Fish and marine mammal fatty acids | 2,530,000 | 637,000 |
| Grease and lard oil | 2,225,000 | 2,755,000 |
| Olein oil | 1,109,000 | 80,000 |
| Red oil or oleic acid | 6,018,000 | 4,814,000 |
| Stearic acid | 5,657,000 | 4,538,000 |
| Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis) | [5] | 566,000 |
| Stearin, animal, edible | 524,000 | 1,237,000 |
| Inedible | 1,243,000 | 815,000 |
| Stearin, vegetable oil, winter | 9,085,000 | 8,621,000 |
| Tallow oil | 802,000 | 757,000 |
| Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc | 6,969,000 | 5,888,000 |

### Other Products

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis) | 8,283,000 | 7,116,000 |
| crude oil (100% basis) | 15,578,000 | 16,049,000 |
| high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis) | 6,715,000 | 7,476,000 |
| Hydrogenated oils, edible | 110,102,000 | 116,641,000 |
| Inedible | 18,222,000 | 16,346,000 |
| Shortening | 128,033,000 | 447,000 |
| Winterized vegetable oils | 46,456,000 | ..... |

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in "all other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.

[3] Data collected by Fish and Wildlife Service from fish oil producers are preliminary.

[4] Includes 216,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 37,000 pounds of menhaden oil.

[5] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

NOTE: Limitations of the consumption data are given in "Facts for Industry," Series M17-7-66, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, 1942-1946.

### Raw Materials Used

| | Tons: Consumption | Tons: Stocks Apr. 30 |
|---|---|---|
| Babassu | 2,679 | 1,682 |
| Castor beans | 12,796 | 10,455 |
| Copra | 40,136 | 28,825 |
| Corn germs | 20,417 | 402 |
| Cottonseed | 204,908 | 321,790 |
| Flaxseed | 68,289 | 107,599 |
| Soybeans | 427,159 | 1,009,761 |
| Peanuts[1]— | | |
| Farmer's stock[2] | 13,292 | 174,771 |
| No. 2 and oil stock[3] | 14,973 | 9,428 |
| Other | 2,969 | 6,764 |

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.

[2] Weights shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.

[3] Weights shown for shelled peanuts. Stocks figures include quantities held at all commercial locations, principally for crushing into oil and meal.

## Oil Trades Assn. Plans Sports Outing June 22

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its thirty-second annual sports outing at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., on June 22. Twenty-five prizes will be offered to golfers in six class groups, and the swimming and recreational facilities of the club will be available to those in attendance.

## Corn Products Names Worrall Ohio Manager

Corn Products Sales Company, New York, has appointed C. J. Worrall manager of its Ohio territory, to succeed H. J. Rorke, who has retired, effective today. Mr. Worrall has been succeeded as manager at Atlanta, Ga., by W. H. Adcock.

Mr. Rorke began his career in the corn products industry in 1903 and has been associated with the Corn Products Refining Company since its formation in 1906. Mr. Worrall joined the organization at New York in 1915, and was transferred to Baltimore in 1922. He was appointed manager of the Albany, N. Y., office in 1934, and in 1937 was named manager at Atlanta. Mr. Adcock joined the company in 1936 as a bulk salesman.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Pacific Coast Borax** Company is marketing a new hand soap known as "Luron" which is formulated with lanolin and is sold in powdered form.

**Arthur P. MacIntyre**, vice-president in charge of finance of Lever Brothers Company, has been awarded the 1948 fellowship of the National Office Management Association.

**Adanac Fish Products**, Ltd., is planning the construction of a whaling factory at Churchill, Canada, to start operations next summer.

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